

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAIPUR STATE

For 1929-30.



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MAP OF THE JAIPUR STATE.

Administration Report of the Jaipur State for 1929-30 (Sambat 1986).

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Rulers of Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Sooraj-Bansi, *i.e.*, of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the Raj in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan. The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhia, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas, and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries. Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a kingdom, in what is now Jaipur territory, with their capital at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dhundar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their capital. In A. D. 1728 Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha Kings the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharajas Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles.

Brief History of the
Jaipur Ruling
Family.

2. Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest rulers and the greatest general of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul. He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, Captain of 7,000 horses, by the Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times. Maharaja Jai Singh I received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja' and Maharaja Jai Singh II the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court. To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark on history as a distinguished patron of astronomy: he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government: this event took place in A. D. 1803. Maharaja Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kotkasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji. Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War. The titles of G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G. C. V. O., and G.B.E. were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Maharaja Madho Singhji died on the 7th September, 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

Situation and Area.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the north-east of Rajputana, lying between 25°41' and 28°34' North Latitude and between 74°41' and 77°13' East Longitude. The State covers an area of 16,681 square miles; its extreme length from north to south is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is the fourth largest State of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, Loharu and Patiala, on the south by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the east by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar, and on the west by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kotkasim adjoins the Rewari Tehsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha.

Physical Features.

5. With the exception of Shekhawati, which is to a great extent a sandy desert tract, the country is for the most part level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1400 to 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea-level) in Shekhawati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas which flows for about 110 miles through the State or along its borders: a second river of note is the Banganga, which, for about 90 miles traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Durbars. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals, such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnets. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 325 square miles, or 1.94 per cent. of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-soil water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climate and Rainfall.

6. The climate is dry and healthy and the average temperature is 76.3°F. varying from 59° in January to 91° in June. The maximum temperature in 1929-30 was 111.1°F. recorded at Jaipur in the month of May, 1930, and the minimum 36.5°F. in December, 1929, the corresponding figures for 1928-29 being 111.7° F. in May, 1929, and 29.6°F. in February, 1929.

7. The average rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches a year, of which about 19 inches are received in the months of July, August and September. The rainfall during the year under report was 24.50 inches as compared with 29.82 inches in the preceding year (1928-29).

Prevailing Diseases.

8. Jaipur enjoyed a comparatively clean bill of health during the year 1929-30. The State was free from plague, while deaths from small-pox were 197 in Jaipur City and 109 in 15 infected villages. Cholera was responsible for 39 deaths in the Mofussil: there were no deaths from cholera in the city during the period under review.

Season and Crops.

9. Both the Kharif harvest of 1929 and the Rabi crops of 1930 suffered in parts of the State from a deficient rainfall. Considerable damage was also caused by locusts, for the destruction of which strenuous action was taken. The monsoon set in early and the Kharif crop was very promising up to the middle of August, 1930, when the monsoon came to a premature end.

Population, Vide Appendix III.

10. The population of the State according to the census of 1921 was 23,38,802 (12,42,742 males and 10,96,060 females) as compared with 26,36,647 in 1911, the decrease being mainly attributable to severe epidemics of plague and influenza. Of the total population 21,26,604 or about 90.9 per cent are Hindus; 1,79,524 or 7.6 per cent, Mohammedans; 29,488 or 1.2 per cent Jains; 1,259 or .05 per cent. other religions. In 1921 the average density of population was about 150 persons to the square mile.

11. During the year under report preparations were made for the holding of the next decennial census on the 26th of February, 1931.

Important Towns and Villages.

12. The number of towns and villages is 6,410, the principal towns being Jaipur, Sikar, Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh and Lachhmangarh, with populations of 1,20,207, 21,080, 17,315, 12,570, 11,950, 11,479 and 10,353, respectively. For

administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 30 Tahsils or revenue sub-divisions.

13. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Diggi, Achrol, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Some Important Thikanas of Jaipur. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.

14. Jaipur, the Capital of the State, is the largest city in Rajputana. It is served by the Rajputana Malwa Railway, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A.D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by large numbers of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the historic Palace of Amber, the ancient capital of the State; the Ramniwas and Zoological gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Talkatora; and the Galta, a place of holy pilgrimage for Hindus. The city has recently been provided with electric light. The supply of drinking water is obtained from wells and tanks on the Amanishah Nala, whence it is conveyed to the city by means of pipe-lines. Rapid progress has been made with the scheme for the improvement of the water supply and drainage which was sanctioned last year, and the new Water Works are expected to be opened in March, 1931. The new source of supply is the Jamwa Ramgarh tank, situated at a distance of about 19 miles to the north-east of Jaipur City. When completed the scheme will provide a supply of 12,00,000 gallons of water per day, in addition to some 5,00,000 gallons from the existing source. The city is well supplied with medical institutions; the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. A first class Zanana Hospital is nearing completion. Of the educational institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M.A. standard, the Sanskrit College and the Girls' School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery, jewellery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well-known for its durries and carpets. Jaipur City

15. There are some 500 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 180 miles owned by the State; and there are some 464 miles of metalled and 226 miles of unmetalled roads. Means of Communication.

16. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 115. In addition to the Raj Post Offices there are some 68 Imperial Post Offices. Postal System.

17. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 25 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already more than a hundred telephone connections in Jaipur City. Telegraph and Telephone

18. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi,' the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, (which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold for about Rs. 20-9-0 (British Coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and to a limited extent in other parts of India; the Jharshahi Rupee which weighs about 174·73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces. Currency.

19. The Jaipur seer weighs Rs. 88 Jharshahi or Rs. 86 Kaldar and the Jaipur yard measures 36½ inches. Weights and Measures.

20. Jaipur local time does not coincide with standard time, the maximum and minimum variations being respectively 41½ minutes in February and 10½ minutes in November. Local Time.

21. The official year in Jaipur begins on the 1st of September and ends on the 31st of August. Official year.

Annual Revenue and Expenditure.

22. The total receipts for the year 1929-30 were in round figures Rs. 1,43,01,947 including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,19,03,993 in 1928-29. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,22,46,222 as against Rs. 1,18,76,517 in 1928-29.

Tribute to Government.

23. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

24. His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur, who is the fortieth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his nineteenth year. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs. Maharaja Man Singhji was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on the 7th of September 1922. As His Highness is a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration. His Highness was married to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji of Jodhpur on the 30th of January, 1924, and was blessed with a daughter in June, 1929. His Highness the Maharaja is entitled to a permanent salute of 17 guns and within the State to a salute of 19 guns.

His Highness' Education and Movements.

25. During the year under report, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur continued his training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

26. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Twiss, D.S.O., continued to hold the post of Guardian to His Highness.

Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba.

27. Her Highness Shri Maharani Sahiba, who had proceeded to Simla on the 18th of April, 1929, returned to Jaipur on the 1st of November, 1929, after paying a short visit to Jodhpur. Her Highness spent the hot weather of 1930 in Jaipur.

Notable Events.**H. M. The King Emperor's Birthday.**

28. The birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor fell on the 3rd of June, 1930; the date was, as usual, observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's visits.

29. The Honourable Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, paid two visits to Jaipur during the period under review; in November, 1929, and again in January, 1930. The officiating Agent to the Governor-General, the Hon'ble Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S., also visited Jaipur in September, 1929.

Visits of Ruling Princes and Notables.

30. The following Princes and notables visited Jaipur during the year :—

- (1) Her Highness the Maharani of Rewah—in November, 1929;
- (2) His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar—in November, 1929;
- (3) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—in February and March, 1930;
- (4) Her Highness the Maharani of Jodhpur—in February and March, 1930;
- (5) The Maharaj Kumar of Jodhpur—in February and March, 1930;
- (6) His Highness the Nawab of Cambay—in April, 1930;
- (7) His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalawar—in May, 1930.

Visit of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

31. His Excellency, Field Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lady Birdwood paid a short visit to Jaipur on the 14th of January, 1930. His Excellency and Lady Birdwood visited the Amber and City Palaces, including His Highness' Private Library and Armoury, etc., and the State collection of carpets, and processional paraphernalia was displayed. The party left Jaipur on the 15th of January, 1930.

Festivals.

32. His Highness was away in England during the year 1929-30 but the festivals of Dasehra, Shradh Purnima, Deep Malika, Bhanu Saptami, Holi, Gangor, Asarhi Dasehra, Teej, Rakshabandhan, etc., and His Highness' birthday were observed in the customary manner.

33. Mr. A. C. Lothian, I.C.S., continued to hold the post of Resident at Jaipur throughout the period under review. **The British Representative.**

34. Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Meek, C.M.G., I.A., relinquished charge of the office of President Council of State on the 30th of September, 1929, when he was relieved, as a temporary measure, by Mr. A. C. Lothian, I.C.S., Resident at Jaipur, who held charge until the 24th of October, 1929, on which date Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.I.E., I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of President. Mr. Glancy continued to hold the appointment until the end of the year under report. **President of the Council of State.**

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Council of State.

35. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of State, otherwise called the "Mahakma Khas," which consists of a President, who is an officer deputed by the Government of India, and six Members holding the Portfolios of :—

- (i) Foreign and Home.
- (ii) Finance.
- (iii) Revenue.
- (iv) Public Works and Trade.
- (v) Military.
- and
- (vi) Education.

The Police and Judicial Portfolio is held by the President.

Distribution of Work

36. There was no change in the arrangement of Portfolios during the year 1929-30. The following subjects were, however, transferred from the control of one Department to that of another :—

- (i) Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba's affairs—from the Home Department to the Police and Judicial Department ;
- (ii) The Cattle Pound at Jaipur—from the Home Department to the Public Works and Trade Department ;
- (iii) Census—from the Public Works and Trade Department to the Home Department.
- (iv) Excise—from the Public Works and Trade Department to the Finance Department ;
- (v) The Civil Veterinary Department—from the Revenue Department to the Military Department.

The existing arrangement of Portfolios and distribution of work will be found in Appendix IV.

Personnel of the Council of State.

37. The following was the personnel of the Council at the close of the year 1929-30 :—

President and Police and Judicial Member—Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Foreign and Home Member—Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopi Nathji, Kt., C.I.E.,

M.A.

Finance Member—Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nathji Atal, M. A.

Revenue Member—Mr. C. L. Alexander, I.C.S. (Retired).

Public Works Member—Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Ashfaq Hasan Khanji.

Military Member—Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu.

Education Member—Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner.

Sigha Members.

38. Thakur Rup Singhji of Naila and Munshi Pyare Lalji Kasliwal, B.A., continued to act as Sigha Members in the Revenue Department, and Munshi Rampartapji Khutata and Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samode (Honorary) in the Military Department, Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrole (Honorary) Sigha Member for Special Duties continued to assist the Member-in-Charge, Police and Judicial Department in the disposal of ordinary and routine matters, and also assisted the Foreign and Home Member.

Powers of the Council.

39. Subject to the powers reserved to the Resident by the Government of India, under the constitution for the administration of the State during the Minority of His Highness the Maharaja, the orders of the State Council are in all matters final.

Conduct of Business.

40. All matters which are beyond the powers of the Portfolio Members and all cases of an important nature are submitted for the orders of the Council, which ordinarily meets once a week. Four Members, or three Members in addition to the President, form a

quorum, and all questions placed before the Council are decided by a majority of votes, a casting vote being reserved to the President. Except in cases of an urgent nature, when the President may dispense with this procedure and in ordinary vernacular cases, all papers are circulated among the Members of Council before they are actually brought up in the Council; and all questions of a financial nature are in the first instance referred to the Finance Department for criticism and opinion. Similarly all matters of a judicial or legislative nature are referred to the Judicial Department before being put up to Council. The Judicial Department invites the opinion of the Chief Justice, and, if necessary of the Legislative Committee, before recording an opinion.

After the Council have passed final orders on a case, the Member-in-Charge is responsible for seeing that they are carried out correctly and without unnecessary delay. All notifications, proceedings or other matters to be made known to the general public are published in the State Gazette, which is issued every fortnight in English, Urdu and Hindi.

41. There was no change during the year under report in the constitution of the consultative Committee of Sardars, whose function is to advise the Council of State in such matters relating to the rights and privileges of the Sardars as are referred to them by the Council. The personnel of the Committee at the end of the year was, as in the preceding year, as follows :—

Committee of Sardars.

- (i) Thakur Sangram Singhji of Diggi,
- (ii) Rao Pratap Singhji of Manoharpur.
- (iii) Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol.
- (iv) Thakur Bahadur Singhji Ranawat of Karansar.

42. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee whose functions are to make such recommendations, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary, and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee by the Darbar. The following was the personnel of the Legislative Committee at the end of the year under report :—

Legislative Committee.

President.—Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Council of State.

Members.—Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahomed Ashfaq Hasan Khanji, Public Works Member, Council of State.

Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu, Military Member, Council of State.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpai, Chief Justice, Chief Court, Jaipur.

Munshi Kanwarlal Bapna, B. A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor.

Seth Rajmal Golcha.

A statement of the work done by the Committee during the year 1929-30 will be found in Appendix V.

43. The revision of the Schedule of Powers delegated to Members of Council and Heads of Departments was not completed during the year under report; the revised schedule is expected to be issued very shortly.

Schedule of Powers.

44. The Council Secretariat, under the effective control of the Registrar, Khan Sahib Mehrwanji M. Khambatta, carried out its duties harmoniously during the year under report, and the work of arranging and classifying the old records made appreciable progress. It will, however, take some years yet to complete this important work.

The Secretariat.

45. With the death on January 6th, 1930, of Babu Subodh Chandra Majumdar, B. A., Secretary to the Council, the Council of State lost a trustworthy and loyal servant.

Chapter III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue.

Revenue Divisions. 46. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue-member of the Council of State. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are sub-divided into Tahsils in charge of Tahsildars. Nizamats and Tahsils in the two divisions are noted below:—

EASTERN DIVISION.

Nizamats.					Tahsils.
Dausa	Dausa. Baswa. Sikrai, Lalsot.
Hindaun	Hindaun. Ghonsla. Toda Bhim. Mahwa. Walghat.
Gangapur	Gangapur. Wazirpur. Bamanwas. Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur		Sawai Madhopur. Khandar. Baunli. Malarna-Dungar. (No Tahsil).
Kot Kasim	

WESTERN DIVISION.

Nizamats.					Tahsils.
Jaipur	Sawai Jaipur. Chaksu.
Amber	Amber. Jamwa-Ramgarh.
Sambhar	Sambhar. Danta-Ramgarh. Moazamabad.
Shekhawati	Shekhawati.
Torawati	Torawati. Bairath.
Malpura	Malpura. Toda Raisingh. Newai.

Personnel. 47. Pandit Iswar Narain Kichlu, B.A., LL.B., continued to be Dewan of the Eastern circle and Munshi Fida Ali Khan that of the Western circle. Two Nazims were retired on pension, one Tahsildar and one Naib Tahsildar were dismissed and one Tahsildar resigned. Two Nazims underwent training at the Provincial Officers' Training School at Moradabad, and two Tahsildars were given training in the Settlement Department of the State.

Establishment. 48. The strength of the staff at the end of the year was:—

- 2 Dewans.
- 2 Naib Dewans.
- 11 Nazims.
- 4 Naib Nazims.
- 30 Tahsildars.
- 33 Naib Tahsildars.

49. The Khalsa area was 4,512 square miles during the year, the total area of the Khalsa Area. State being 16,681 square miles. The number of Khalsa villages under different forms of settlement increased from 2,035 in 1928-29 to 2,041 during the year, as noted below:—

				1928-29.	1929-30
Farmed:—					
To cultivators	1,315	1,330
To others	203	200
Kept under direct management:—					
Cash rented	127	127
Grain rented	390	384
Total	2,035	2,041

50. The Khalsa area under cultivation decreased from 17,17,139 bighas to 16,52,375 bighas as noted below:—

				1928-29.	1929-30.
				Bighas.	Bighas.
Irrigated	5,11,557	5,08,805
Unirrigated	12,05,582	11,43,570
Total	17,17,139	16,52,375

51. The number of wells and tanks in the Khalsa area was as shown below:—

Wells and Tanks,

				1928-29.	1929-30.
Wells:—					
In use	25,272	25,224
Out of use	8,941	9,164
				34,213	34,388
Tanks:—					
In use	251	443
Out of use	117	122
				368	565

52. Six and a half villages escheated to the Darbar, adding 11,254 bighas to the Khalsa area and an annual approximate revenue of Rs. 5,732 to the State.

Escheats to the Darbar.

53. Including recovery of arrears, realisations under the head Land Revenue rose from Rs. 44,45,752 to Rs. 51,80,043 during the year.

Realisations.

54. The demand and collections under the various heads during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

Demand and Collections.

		DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.	
		1928-29	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue Proper	...	45,85,612	45,89,232	38,83,527	44,68,199
Miscellaneous Revenue	...	3,81,915	4,91,576	3,29,297	4,39,135
Matmi	...	2,52,897	1,57,733	1,85,217	1,27,529
Tribute	...	5,48,015	6,25,792	4,78,016	5,84,705
Horse commutation, etc.	...	6,63,178	6,78,034	5,56,079	5,67,831

General Remarks.

55. The year was again bad for the agriculturist. Owing to the early cessation of rains in 1929, the Kharif crop of 1929-30 withered and a smaller area was put under Rabi cultivation during the year under report. Large swarms of locusts visited almost the whole of the State and they did much damage to the crops. Prices began to fall from the month of June, 1930, and this further added to the difficulties of the agriculturist.

Important Succession Cases.

56. These are detailed in the sub-joined table :—

Name of Thikana in which succession took place.	Name of deceased Jagirdar.	Name of successor whose succession sanctioned.	Relationship of successor to the deceased.	Estimated income of Jagir.
				Rs.
Barnala ...	Ganpat Singh ...	Baney Singh ...	Real brother of the deceased.	16,446
Tentra ...	Sawai Singh ..	R a g h u n a t h Singh.	Adopted son.	11,708
Lawan ...	Raja Himmat Ramji.	Anand Ram ...	Real son ...	7,301
Gugolao ...	Sheo Singh ...	Rawat Singh ...	Cousin of the deceased.	3,877
Haldia ...	Rao Jagan Nath Bux.	Triloki Nath ...	Real son ...	2,559

Agriculture.

57. Mr. K. R. Joshi, L. Ag., Agricultural Officer, continued to supervise the Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Basi, which was started during the preceding year with the object of demonstrating to the agriculturist the advantages of improved methods of cultivation and of helping him in improving the breed of cattle.

58. The clearing of the land occupied by the Farm has now been completed, a tube well sunk, buildings for office, sheds and store-rooms constructed, the whole of the farm area fenced, and a kankar road constructed through the farm in order to facilitate work.

59. Experiments conducted were adversely affected owing to the early cessation of the monsoon and deficient rainfall in the farm area. Nevertheless the yield of Spanish peanut and 'Arhar' was satisfactory, being 10 and 4 maunds per acre respectively. Maize as grown in the State requires one or two waterings to bring it to maturity. An attempt was made to grow it without irrigation by a thorough preparation of the soil, wide planting and frequent hoeing. The heads ripened well, but the yield was too low for economic results, but it is hoped to obtain better results by a modified process. An early strain of Cambodia cotton, known as Indore No. 1 was tried and found suitable. Twenty-four hundred maunds of silage were made from 13 acres of immature Bajra and Jawar stalks at a cost which worked out to 8 maunds per rupee. Apart from its superior nutritive value, succulence and safety from fire, the silage compares favourably with grass and other fodders; the cost of which is much higher.

60. The year's experience has shown that the Spanish variety of ground nut is, under proper treatment, capable of giving a better yield than the Japanese variety. This has been realised by cultivators whose demand for this variety has been on the increase, the quantity of seed distributed being 42 against 14 maunds in the preceding year.

61. A beginning was made during the year to distribute the seed of wheat—Pusa No. 4. The quantity issued was about 14 maunds. Besides being resistant to rust, this variety is superior in yielding capacity. Its awnlessness, which renders it liable to damage by birds is, however, a feature, which affects its popularity. Another variety which has the good characteristics of Pusa No. 4 but is awned in addition is under trial on the farm.

62. In accordance with the scheme of work laid down for the year, Malvi cows and Murra buffaloes were purchased to form the nucleus of breeding herds, the former for the improvement of draught oxen and the latter for that of milch cattle. The total number of animals purchased was 55, of which 8 were subsequently disposed of having been found to be unsuitable. Sixteen calves were born on the farm, which raised the strength of the herd to 63 at the end of the year.

63. The total expenditure, apart from Public Works, aggregated Rs. 34,128 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,594, including Rs. 1,300 on account of the sale proceeds of Babul trees.

Survey and Settlement.

64. The Thedolite Traverse Survey of the State was started under the supervision of Rai Sahib Kundan Lal in October, 1923. On his demise in 1925, Mr. J. Smith, a retired Deputy Superintendent of the Survey of India, was placed in charge of the Traverse Department. Traverse Survey.

65. The area of 322 square miles which remained from last year, was surveyed and on completion of the operations, the Department was closed down. A total area of 10,075 square miles was traversed from the commencement of the operations in October, 1923, to the 31st August, 1930.

66. Except for a short period of two months and a half when he was on leave and Mehta Mangal Chand, Survey Superintendent, officiated for him, Munshi Jamna Sarup, B.A., was in charge of the Settlement Department during the year, which is the seventh year of settlement operations. Settlement

67. The subjoined abstract shows the progress made in the main branches of the Settlement operations upto the 31st August, 1930 :—

(a) Cadestral Survey finished in Nizamats

of...	Kotkasim, Gangapur, Hindaun, Dausa, Amber, Sawai Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Sambhar.
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(b) Nizamats and Tahsils attested	...	Nizamats of Kotkasim, Gangapur, Hindaun, Dausa, Amber and Sawai Jaipur; and Tahsils of Bonli and Danta-Ramgarh.
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(c) Fairing of records finished in Nizamats and Tahsils of	Nizamats of Kotkasim, Gangapur, Hindaun and Dausa and Tahsil Chaksu.
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(d) Assessment Reports written for Nizamats and Tahsils of	Nizamats of Kotkasim, Gangapur, Hindaun and Dausa and Tahsil of Chaksu.
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68. The total number of boundary disputes settled by the Department upto the 31st August, 1930, was 1,393 of which 548 were settled during the year. The corresponding figures for the Muafi cases are 4,056 and 1,231, respectively.

69. Fifteen local men were given settlement training. Of these, two were Tahsildars, seven were stipend-holders and the remaining six were private candidates.

70. Of the 57 candidates, who received training in the Patwari School, 25 fully satisfied the test and 12 passed in all but one subject.

71. The post of Superintendent of Land Records was sanctioned during the year and Munshi Mulchand was appointed to it in January, 1930. Annual village papers were for the first time prepared under his supervision by the newly appointed Patwaris in the Chaksu and Lalsot tahsils and in all the Tahsils of the Gangapur, Hindaun and Kotkasim Nizamats.

72. Including the expenditure of Rs. 2,36,890 incurred during the year, the total expenditure on Settlement operations since 1923-24, when they were started, upto the 31st August, 1930, aggregated Rs. 12,15,313.

Sambhar Shamlat.

73. The affairs of the Shamlat, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars, are managed by a body known as the Shamlat Board consisting of one member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. Munshi Piare Lal Kasliwal, B.A., and Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram, M.A., continued to represent the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Darbars, respectively, during the year.

74. Under the scheme introduced in 1925, the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the Shamlat are appointed alternately from the Jaipur and Jodhpur services every three years. During the year under report the Controlling and the Police Officers were from Jaipur and the Executive Officer from Jodhpur.

75. Improvements continue to be effected in the area. The two roads leading from the Railway station to the town have been lit with electricity, and a second Lower Primary School opened. As more funds were required for the improvement of the area, a new tax in the shape of an import duty of four annas per maund on gunny bags was imposed in March, 1930. It is estimated to produce about Rs. 12,000 a year, if the condition of the trade in salt is normal.

76. The financial working of the year is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	8,586	8,398
Income	41,705	51,661
Total	50,291	60,059
Expenditure	35,893	40,143
Balance available	14,398	19,916
Remitted to the two Darbars in equal proportion	6,000	6,000
Closing balance	8,398	13,916

Grass Farm.

77. The area of the birs under the control of the Grass Farm, the charge of which Jamadar Amir Ali continued to hold, was the same as in the preceding year, namely 36,000 bighas.

78. As the demand for grass exceeded the yield from the birs, a quantity had to be purchased locally. The receipts and issues are tabulated below :—

RECEIPTS :—

	Maunds.
Balance of hay in hand at the beginning of the year	14,832
Hay received from birs	80,006
Hay purchased locally	63,464
Green grass cut from birs	27,642
Total	1,85,944

ISSUES :—

Issued to Military units and departments of the State, etc.	90,222
Green grass issued to Military units	27,042
Wastage written off	10,160
Total	1,28,024
Balance in hand at the end of the year	57,920

79. The income of the Farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,30,109 and its expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,18,000. The rate at which the Farm supplied loose hay was 12 annas a maund as compared with the market rate of Re. 1-0-6 a maund.

Forests.

80. Thakur Shivnath Singh Chanpawat continued to hold the appointment of Superintendent, Forests.

81. Three more square miles were brought under Forest conservation, which raised the total forest area to 325 square miles during the year.

82. Demarcation and survey work was continued during the year, stones being erected for a length of 25 miles and 22 square miles being surveyed.

83. The total number of offences against Forest rules dealt with during the year numbered 306 against 318 in the preceding year as compared below:—

					1928-29.	1929-30.
Taken to courts	7	2
Compounded	292	285
Released or filed	11	13
Pending in courts	8	6
					318	306

84. In the cases compounded, the compensation realised amounted to Rs. 1,464 as against Rs. 1,012 in the preceding year. The majority of the offences related to unauthorised felling and illicit removal of minor forest produce.

85. The number of cattle and browsers impounded during the year was 1,068 against 872 in the preceding year, the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound fees being Rs. 447 and Rs. 338, respectively.

86. The number of cattle admitted for grazing rose from 1,09,012 in 1928-29 to 1,20,932 during the year, with a proportionate increase in grazing fees from Rs. 29,390 to Rs. 31,323.

87. The financial results of the year's working are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

					1928-29.	1929-30.
					Rs.	Rs.
Demand	71,129	71,120
Collection	65,761	63,979
Expenditure	36,567	52,219
Surplus	29,194	11,760
Outstandings	19,460	22,388

88. Larger amounts spent on buildings and the addition of 8 camel sowars to the strength of guards chiefly account for the increase in expenditure. The Superintendent

has been armed with the necessary authority to secure recovery of the large outstanding arrears.

General Remarks. 89. Five new office buildings and six pacca Forest Chowkis were constructed. Work done in the Nursery at Jaipur was satisfactory. It supplied shishum, teak, mango, mulberry and mohwa plants for plantation. Lac was propagated on Pipal and Chilla trees in the Sawai Madhopur range and the experiment is reported to be successful. No fires occurred during the year but the forests suffered to a certain extent from ravages of locusts.

Court of Wards.

Superintendent, Court of Wards. 90. Mr. Durga Pershad, M.A., held the office of Superintendent, Court of Wards, throughout the year.

Number of Estates under Management 91. The number of estates under management was 120 at the beginning of the year. Ten more came under management and 18 were released, leaving 112 under superintendence at the close of the year.

Income and Expenditure 92. The income and expenditure of the estates during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

					1928-29.	1929-30.
					Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	1,39,837	2,06,236
Income	18,05,474	12,95,462
Total receipts					19,65,311	15,01,698
Expenditure	17,57,021	13,12,877
Closing balance	2,08,290	1,88,821

93. The percentage of collection to current demand fell from 92½ in 1928-29 to 89½ during the year. Agricultural conditions were again unfavourable, the realisation may therefore be regarded as satisfactory. The percentage of the cost of management to total income was 72 as compared with 69 during the preceding year.

Liabilities. 94. Including claims under enquiry, the total liabilities of the estates under management during the year aggregated Rs. 15,31,300 on the 31st August 1930 as detailed below:—

					Rs.
Total liabilities	20,47,527
Amount paid off	5,16,225
Balance	15,31,302
Settlement of debts	1,24,534
Closing figure at the end of the year	15,31,300

Investment 95. Further investments amounting to Rs. 5,16,225 have been made and the total investments aggregated Rs. 15,31,300 at the close of the year. They consist of Government deposits of the face value of Rs. 4,40,000 and fixed deposits to the extent of Rs. 7,91,300.

Education 96. There is a school at every estate and 211 of these are supplied at the High College, Jaipur, one at the High College, Jaipur, 17 in schools in the Jaipur State and one each at Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ajmer and Marwar (U.P.) respectively; the remaining 100 are at various other schools in the State.

* Amount is given for the year 1929-30.

† Amount is given for the year 1928-29.

Khetri Thikana.

97. On return from leave, Mr. G. A. Carroll, resumed charge of the office of Superintendent of the Thikana from Babu Raghubar Dayal, B. A., LL.B., on the 21st November, 1929.

98. The total income and expenditure during the year did not vary much from those of the preceding year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	9,63,915	10,09,795	+ 45,880
Expenditure	8,85,246	8,86,393	+ 1,147
Surplus	78,669	1,23,402	+ 44,733

The expenditure included Takavi loans and grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 30,298 made to cultivators and a sum of Rs. 1,02,360 spent on public works.

99. The cash balance and investments aggregated Rs. 22,53,245 at the end of the year, as compared with Rs. 21,74,212 on the corresponding date in the preceding year as shown below:—

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance	4,48,986	3,42,465
Investments in Government paper and other securities...	17,25,226	19,10,780
	21,74,212	22,53,245

Purejat.

100. The Darbar own a number of isolated properties outside the limits of the Jaipur State. These are known as Purejat. They consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc., and are situated at Allahabad, Benares, Ellichpur (C. P.), Aurangabad (Deccan), Bahranpur (C. P.), Delhi, Ajodhia, Pachokar (U. P.), Uttar-kashi (in Tehri State) and Hardwar (U. P.). The affairs of the Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the direct control of the Revenue Member of Council.

101. The total realisations rose from Rs. 25,510 in 1928-29 to Rs. 28,987 during the year, and the expenditure, apart from Public Works, increased from Rs. 10,285 to Rs. 16,675.

Chapter IV.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial System

102. The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is now guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Council from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 or (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, capital and life sentences are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State.

Classes of Courts.

103. The different classes of Civil and Criminal Courts, their number and the powers exercised by each class are detailed in the sub-joined table:—

Civil Courts.

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
(1) Chief Court ...	1	<p><i>Original extraordinary.</i>—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate.</i>—(i) First appeals from decrees and orders passed by the District Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p> <p>(ii) Second appeals from decrees and orders passed by District Judges and Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their ordinary or extraordinary appellate jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Revisional.</i>—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 416, Civil Procedure Code.</p>
(2) District Judges' Court ...	1	<p><i>Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original Ordinary.</i>—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate.</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p>
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	7	<p><i>Original Ordinary.</i>—All suits valued upto Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary.</i>—Suits valued upto Rs. 10,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate Extraordinary.</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tahsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.</p>

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
(4) Nazim's Court, Kotkasim	... 1	<i>Original</i> .—All suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(5) Munsifs' Courts 11	<i>Original Ordinary</i> .—All suits valued upto Rs. 500. <i>Original Extraordinary</i> .—Suits valued upto Rs. 1,000.
(6) Tahsildars' Courts 19	<i>Original</i> .—Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.

Criminal Courts.

(1) Chief Court	... 1	<i>Original Extraordinary</i> .—Any case transferred to its file. <i>Appellate</i> .—(i) Appeals against acquittals by— (a) Sessions Judges, (b) Assistant Sessions Judges and (c) Any other Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Durbar. (ii) Appeals against convictions by— (a) Sessions Judges, (b) Assistant Sessions Judges in case the sentence of one or all of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and (c) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code, subject, in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code. (iii) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, which are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure. <i>Revisional</i> .—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code.
(2) Sessions Judges' Courts	... 2	<i>Principal Criminal Courts of Original jurisdiction</i> . <i>Original Ordinary</i> .—All cases exclusively cognizable by the Court of Session. <i>Appellate</i> .—(i) Appeals against convictions by— (a) Assistant Sessions Judges, if the sentence of none of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment, and

CLASS OF COURT.	No.	POWERS.
		(b) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117 Jaipur Penal Code, subject in both the cases to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code.
		(ii) Appeals against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant.
		(iii) Appeals against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
		<i>Revisional</i> .—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts	2	<i>Original</i> .—All cases declared by the Durbar under Section 183, Sub-Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exclusively triable by such court.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts (Nazims and Faujdar, Jaipur City).	12	<i>Original</i> .—All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21 and Schedule II, Cl. IV). <i>Appellate</i> .—Appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second or third class. <i>Revisional</i> .—Against the orders of all Subordinate Courts unless such jurisdiction has been exercised by a Court of Session.
(5) Magistrates, 1st Class	1	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. III and Schedule III, Cl. I).
(6) Magistrates, 2nd Class	2	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. II and Schedule III, Cl. II).
(7) Magistrates, 3rd Class (Tahsildars.)	19	All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (<i>vide</i> Section 21, Schedule II, Cl. I and Schedule III, Cl. III).

Chief Justice.

104. Rai Bahadur Pandit Sectla Prasad Bajpai continued to hold the appointment of Chief Justice.

Subordinate Courts.

105. M. Lachmi Narain, Faujdar, Jaipur City, was retired and M. Shyam Lal Saksena was appointed in his place. Two Munsifs—P. Hari Nand Sharma and M. Marghoob Ahmed resigned and M. Jai Narain, Munsif of Bandikui, was dismissed from service for gross negligence and dereliction of duty. K. Jait Singh of Khandela ceased to be Honorary Magistrate on his appointment as Assistant Superintendent, Court of Wards.

The posts of Additional Munsifs for Sewai Jaipur and Torawati Nizamats, created in 1927-28, were abolished. The Additional Munsifi at Dausa was made permanent but shifted to Bandikui. To relieve the Nazim of Dausa of a portion of his criminal work, the new Munsif was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the local limits of his Munsifi Jurisdiction. A new post of Special Magistrate at headquarters was created to deal with Railway cases and cases under the Police, Excise and Gambling Acts, and the Municipal and Motor Regulations.

106. The rise in the number of fresh original Civil suits, instituted during the year is attributable to the fact that owing to the prevalence of unfavourable agricultural conditions, institutions had declined during the preceding year. Civil Work,
Vide
Appendix VIII.

107. Suspension of execution of decrees due to failure of Rabi crops during the preceding year led to a rush of execution applications during the year under report. Vide Appendix X.

108. With the increase in the volume of civil work there was a corresponding rise in the number of appeals. Vide Appendices
XI and XII.

109. Criminal work also showed slight increase during the year. The increase in decisions led to a corresponding rise in the institution of appeals. Criminal Work,
Vide App. XI, V
XVII, XIX.

110. The enactments in force in the State at the end of the year are detailed in Appendix XX. Legislation.

Registration.

111. The number of documents registered and the total net receipts show an increase over the figures of the preceding year by 569 and Rs. 3,181 respectively, as detailed below :—

			1928-29.	1929-30.
Number of documents registered	1,742	2,311
Registration fee	Rs. 2,952	Rs. 3,412
Stamp duty	" 33,857	" 36,408
Talbana, etc.	" 344	" 338
Miscellaneous including copying fees	" 1,150	" 1,445
Total receipts			Rs. 38,303	Rs. 41,603
Expenditure	Rs. 2,790	Rs. 2,909
Net receipts	Rs. 35,513	Rs. 38,694

Extradition.

112. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also.

113. Since 1873 extradition agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules.

114. These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. It has, therefore, been proposed to various States that revised agreements on modern lines should be drawn up, and such agreements have been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishengarh and Kotah. The Tonk State was added to the above list during the year under report. Negotiations for the conclusion of similar agreements with the Bharatpur, Bhopal, Dholpur, Indore, Jhalawar and Patiala Durbars are in progress.

115. Agreements for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State Military forces have been entered into with the Dhangdhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerkotla and Sirmur Durbars and a similar agreement with the Dhar Durbar was made during the year.

116. During the year under report, extradition was asked for by the Durbar in 118 cases and was granted in 94. The Durbar granted extradition in 147 cases out of 183 requisitions received. The details are given in Appendix XXI.

Panchayat Courts.

117. The Courts of Vakils at Jaipur and Jodhpur were abolished on the 1st January, 1928, and representatives of the Jaipur Darbar now sit in the remaining two Courts, namely, the Upper Court at Mount Abu and the Lower Court at Deoli.

118. No fresh case was instituted in the Lower Court at Deoli. Of the two cases pending from the preceding year, one was decided in favour of the Darbar and the other was dismissed. Of the 4 cases instituted in the Upper Court, 2 were decided against, and one in favour of, the Darbar and one was pending at the end of the year.

Chapter V.

PROTECTION

Military.

119. The Military Forces are controlled by the Council of State through the Military Units. Member-in-Charge, Military Department.

The regular units attached to the Indian State Forces are :—

- (1) The Jaipur Lancers.
- (2) The 1st Jaipur Infantry.
- (3) The Jaipur Transport Corps.

The irregular units and kindred institutions being :—

- (4) Tilangan Infantry.
- (5) Artillery.
- (6) Risala Butaiti.
- (7) Risala Shutar Sawaran.
- (8) Nagas.
- (9) Risala Kalan.
- (10) Bakhshi Khana Jagir.
- (11) Bakhshi Khana Qilejat.
- (12) Mina Baragaon.
- (13) Magazine.
- (14) State Band.

Of the foregoing, the first seven are divided into two separate charges, each under a Corps Commander, as below :—

Units under the Corps Commander, Cavalry and Artillery (Lt.-Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota) :—

- (1) The Jaipur Lancers.
- (2) Risala Butaiti.
- (3) Risala Shutar Sawaran.
- (4) Artillery.

Units under the Corps Commander, Infantry and Transport (Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora) :—

- (1) The 1st Jaipur Infantry.
- (2) The Jaipur Transport Corps.
- (3) Tilangan Infantry.

The remaining seven are under the direct orders of the Military Member of the Council.

120. The total expenditure during 1928-29 and 1929-30 is detailed in the table below :—

Names of units, etc.	EXPENDITURE	
	In 1928-29.	In 1929-30.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) The Jaipur Lancers	4,57,204	5,59,284
(2) The 1st Jaipur Infantry	2,35,432	2,35,756
(3) The Jaipur Transport Corps	4,48,736	4,39,015
(4) Tilangan Infantry.	69,435	70,090
(5) Artillery	27,733	28,191
(6) Risala Butaiti	52,545	45,932
(7) Risala Shutar Sawaran	12,517	12,648
(8) Nagas	2,59,060	2,57,756
(9) Risala Kalan	16,941	17,318
(10) Bakhshi Khana Jagir	10,477	21,115
(11) Bakhshi Khana Qilejat	1,00,220	1,03,061
(12) Mina Baragaon	655	664
(13) Magazine	21,352	20,348
(14) State Band	17,376	17,900
Total	17,29,683	18,29,078

Expenditure.

Jaipur Lancers.

121. Lt-Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota continued to command the unit. Its strength was raised from 525 officers and men to 535 during the year. The supply of recruits was good. As in the preceding year, the Regiment went into camp at Chaksu for six weeks during the cold weather. Two State Officers and 2 other ranks were deputed to undergo training in different courses of instruction in institutions in British India. A few men were detailed to help the Civil authorities in the campaign for the destruction of locusts. The Regiment was inspected during the year by Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Major-General G. A. H. Beaty, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces.

1st Jaipur Infantry.

122. Major Bhim Singh Thapa, M.C., I.O.M., continued to command the Infantry. Its strength increased from 567 officers and men to 569 during the year. A number of officers and men who were sent out to undergo training in various courses, returned duly qualified.

Jaipur Transport Corps.

123. Captain Kanwar Amar Singh, commandant of the corps, was deputed on the 20th September, 1929, to undergo Cavalry training at Meerut for a period of one year and the Corps was, during his absence, commanded by Lieut. Sardar Khan. Its strength at the end of the year was 3 State Officers, 15 Indian Officers and 565 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, with 300 carts and 855 animals. It was on active service in Chitral in 1895, on the North-West Frontier in 1895-98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War, 1914-19, and in the Afghan War of 1919.

Tilangan Infantry

124. The strength of this unit was 544 officers and men as against 543 in the preceding year. It is armed with Snider Rifles and Muzzle-loading guns and is used for sentry duties and Lawazma purposes.

Artillery.

125. This unit is used for saluting purposes. It has 41 Muzzle-loading guns drawn by bullocks, and its strength was the same as in the preceding year, namely 207 officers and men.

Risala Butaiti.

126. The strength of this unit was also the same as in the preceding year, namely 101 officers and men. It is armed with lances and Muzzle-loading carbines.

Risala Shuter Sawaran.

127. The strength of this Risala decreased by one from 85 officers and men to 84 during the year. The camel sowars are armed with swords and are used on the occasion of State processions and they perform other miscellaneous duties.

Nagas.

128. The sect of Nagas is said to have been established by one Sunder Das who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a great religious preceptor who flourished in the 17th century, and whose followers are called Dadu Panthis. Nagas form a quasi-religious military order. They fought in many battles side by side with the Jaipur troops and rendered meritorious services to the Darbar and the British Government on the occasion of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. They do not now perform any military duties but work as process servers and messengers at Tahsils and Nizamats. They profess to be celibates but have the privilege of adoption which is made from various castes. Their number in the service of the State was the same as in the preceding year, namely 5,375 men.

Risala Kalan.

129. This Risala is a dismounted body of men and military in name only. It is recruited solely from Rajputs. The men perform watch and ward duties in the City Palace and serve as Lawazma on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle-loading guns of local manufacture. Its strength declined from 145 to 138 officers and men.

Bakshi Khana Jagir.

130. Under the old feudal system each Jagirdar had to provide a prescribed number of horse-sowars for the service of the Raj. The department which controls these sowars is called Bakshi Khana Jagir, the officer in its charge being known as Bakshi Jagir. The obligation to furnish sowars has been recently commuted into cash payment. Of the total number of 5,600 horses, 326 Khasa horses remained uncommuted on the 31st August, 1929, as below:—

Recognised as Khasa horses and not commuted	140
Not recognised as Khasa horses	6
Remaining to be dealt with	180
Total			326

Of these 326, 49 were commuted, and one was resumed, leaving 276 uncommuted at the close of the year.

131. There are 30 forts on the borders of the State, varying from small buildings with mud walls to massive structures such as the fort of Khandhar and the historic strong hold of Ranthambhor. These forts have been garrisoned partly by State forces and partly by retainers of Jagirdars. In lieu of pay for service rendered, Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages from the revenues of which the expenses of their detachments are defrayed. The Jagirdars maintain their own representatives at the forts, who are known as Qiledars. The department which controls the establishments is called Bakshi Khana Qilejat.

Bakshi Khana
Qilejat.

132. These forts are now of no military use but are maintained for reasons of sentiment. It was, however, decided to reduce expenditure on them by fixing a suitable garrison for each. In pursuance of this policy the strength of the State garrisons which was 2,026 officers and men, involving expenditure of over three lakhs a year, has been gradually reduced during the Minority Administration and stood at 936 during the year under report, the expenditure falling to Rs. 1,03,061.

133. The Bera consists of Minas of twelve villages and its present strength is 16 Jamadars and 480 men. They hold land in these villages on service tenure. The ancestors of the present holders were originally given the villages on condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees multiplied and the land was divided and re-divided, each share-holder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers was the same as in the preceding year, namely 1,709. These men perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in the several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the State Treasury at Jaipur and at the forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambagarh and other palaces. They are now attached to the Bakshi Khana Qilejat.

Bera Mina.
Baragaon.

134. This is the State Arsenal wherein guns and munitions are stored for issue to the different military units of the State.

Magazine.

135. The Band has been in existence since 1856. Mr. L. C. Bocker, the Band Master, has held the appointment since 1911.

State Band.

Police.

136. There was no change of any importance in the personnel. Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, C.I.E., M.V.O., continued to hold the office of Inspector-General and Lala Gopal Das that of Deputy Inspector-General.

Personnel.

137. The strength rose from 2,357 officers and men in 1928-29 to 2,369 during the year and the expenditure from Rs. 6,97,320 to Rs. 7,02,558. The rise is chiefly due to the increase in the clerical establishments of the offices of Superintendents of Police. Sub-joined are the details of strength :—

Strength and Cost.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Inspector-General ...	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General ...	1	1
Superintendents ...	11	10
Personal Assistant to I.G.P. ...	1	1
Inspectors ...	17	17
Sub-Inspectors ...	82	82
Office Clerks ...	38	46
Head Constables ...	247	246
Constables ...	1,696	1,704
Chaukidars ...	244	245
Menial Staff ...	18	16
Total ...	2,357	2,369

Discipline.

138. Departmental punishments awarded are detailed below:—

					1928-29.	1929-30.
Dismissed.	Officers	1	3
	Men	47	133
Degraded.	Officers	3	27
	Men	20	39
Fined.	Officers	21	22
	Men	78	38

The number of resignations rose from 93 to 187. The enforcement of stricter discipline chiefly accounts for the rise in the number of punishments and resignations. If bad work was punished, good work was equally appreciated, as is evident from the fact that 636 officers and men were given monetary rewards and 518 commendation certificates issued, as compared with the respective figures of 380 and 110 of the preceding year.

Crime.

139. There was a slight decrease in crime, the number of true cognizable cases dealt with by the Police being 3,573 as compared with 3,766 in the preceding year. Serious offences committed during the 2 years are compared below:—

Crime.					No. of cases.	
					1928-29.	1929-30.
Murder	45	40
Dacoity	24	27
Robbery	92	66
Burglary	932	965
Cattle theft	485	511
Theft	2,053	1,710

140. The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 3,10,828, out of which property worth Rs. 81,687 or 26 per cent. was recovered the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 3,25,627, Rs. 1,00,579 and 31 per cent., respectively.

141. The percentage of convictions obtained in true cognizable cases is compared below:—

		Percentage of cases convicted to true cases reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
1927-28	...	18	45	31
1928-29	...	17	46	32
1929-30	...	20	50	42

The increase in the proportion of convictions obtained by the Police is a satisfactory feature of the year's working, though there is still considerable room for improvement in this direction. It is hoped that with increased efficiency of the prosecuting and investigating staff the progress will be still more satisfactory in future.

142. This department investigated 26 important cases, of which 9 ended in conviction. Though in a better state of efficiency than before, the Department is not yet upto the mark. The staff is now being trained in up-to-date methods of detective and other branches of C.I.D. work.

Criminal
Intelligence
Department.

143. The total number, on the Police Registers, of Chaukidar-Minas, Baories, Sansis and Kanjars, who are treated as Criminal Tribes, was 12,806 at the end of the year as compared with 11,604 on the corresponding date of the preceding year :—

Criminal Tribes

	1928-29.	1929-30.
Chaukidar-Minas	11,234	12,345
Baories	102	128
Sansis	218	264
Kanjars	50	69
Total	11,604	12,806

The progress achieved in the registration of Criminal Tribes was satisfactory. The work has involved and still involves a great deal of extra work on the Police who are to be congratulated on the fact that the action so far taken has given rise to less opposition and has been carried out at a considerably lower cost than is frequently the case in British India. The registration of Criminal Tribes is an important development and should prove of material effect in restraining crime. The question of providing Minas, etc., with land is receiving attention.

144. The number of search-slips sent to the Finger Print Bureau at Mount Abu was 113, of which 44 were traced, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 188 and 96, respectively. The number sent to the Bureau for record was 798 as against 735 in 1928-29.

Finger Prints.

145. This school, which was started at Jaipur during the preceding year, continues to serve a most valuable purpose and should prove of immense benefit to the efficiency of the force. Six Inspectors, 50 Sub-Inspectors and 166 Head Constables were trained in Law and Procedure, Drill and Musketry. Nearly all constables of the different branches of the Force received training in Drill, Rifle exercise and Musketry. All officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector have to go through a course in Riding, which is also a part of training at the school. Instruction in the First Aid to the Injured is imparted by the Police Doctor and one Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Head Constables and 2 [Lance Head Constables passed the prescribed examination held by the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

Police Training
School.

146. One cadet was sent to the Police Training School at Phillaur (Punjab) and one to the school at Moradabad (U.P.) at the expense of the State. They are due to return in April, 1931, after undergoing the prescribed courses. It is proposed to send two more candidates in 1930-31 for similar training.

Cadets at
Provincial
Training Schools.

147. The dispensary, which was opened in 1928-29, continues to work satisfactorily. Besides out-door patients, 73 in-door patients were treated therein during the year.

Police Dispensary
at Jaipur.

148. The State Gambling Act, which has been enforced in Jaipur City in the first instance, has checked the gambling habit in the city to some extent, though it is still very far from being extinct. 34 cases under the Act were sent up for trial, of which 21 ended in conviction.

Gambling.

The Central Jail, Jaipur.

Superintendent. 149. Rai Sahib Munshi Raj Narain held charge of the appointment of Superintendent of the Jail throughout the year.

Population in the Jail 150. The year opened with 821 prisoners of all classes. New admissions numbered 2,358, the number discharged being 2,367, leaving 812 prisoners in the Jail at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year are 758, 2,017, 1,954, and 821, respectively. The maximum population on any one day was 897 as compared with 826 in 1928-29. The daily average classification is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

			1928-29.	1929-30.
Convicts	632'47	740'18
Under-trial prisoners	80'50	77'33
Civil prisoners	0'84	1'12
Total of all classes			713'81	818'63

Life Convicts 151. The number of life convicts in the Jail is always large as capital punishment is not inflicted in the State. There were 146 at the beginning of the year, 14 were admitted and 16 released during the year leaving a total of 144 at the close of the year.

Discipline. 152. Despite the increase in the Jail population, offences against Jail rules decreased from 589 in 1928-29 to 529 during the year. This indicates an improvement in the general conduct of the prisoners. Flogging had to be resorted to in only one case in which an assault on warders was committed by a prisoner who was incorrigible and not amenable to other forms of punishment.

Escapes. 153. No escapes took place during the year.

Releases on Ceremonial Occasions. 154. The 1,458 convicts released during the year included 138 set at liberty on the occasion of the birthday of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, which fell twice during the year.

Health. 155. The general health of the prisoners was good, the number of admissions to the hospital and the number of deaths being 64 and 7 as compared with 51 and 7, respectively, during the preceding year.

Diet. 156. There was no change in the scale of diet. The prisoners are given three meals a day: the first consists of parched gram given before going to work in the morning and the other two of Chapatis, Dal and vegetables.

Juvenile Offenders. 157. Convicts below the age of 16 are classed as juvenile offenders. New admissions numbered 21 against 42 in the preceding year. The number at the close of the year was 15. The school started in August 1928, as an experimental measure to impart general education to youthful offenders upto the age of 23, continues to do useful work and was made a permanent institution during the year.

Factory. 158. The net profits from Jail manufactures showed a distinct improvement and rose from Rs. 17,261 to Rs. 24,350. Carpets, durries, moonj-mats, dosooli and rezi cloth are the principal articles manufactured in the factory, which again had the honour of supplying durries for the Viceroy's House at Delhi. Durries for the house of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief at Delhi and two large carpets for the Rambagh Palace at Jaipur were also manufactured and supplied during the year.

Expenditure. 159. With the increase in the Jail population the total cost rose from Rs. 96,939 to Rs. 1,05,317, but owing to the larger population the average cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 135-12-10 to Rs. 128-10-5.

Staff. 160. There was no change in the strength of the staff which was the same as in the preceding year, namely two officers, four subordinate officers, 12 office establishments and 200 warders and menials.

178. The total income rose from Rs. 13,31,560 in 1928-29 to Rs. 15,38,887 during the year. Larger variations are noted below :—

					Rs.
Cotton (ginned and unginned)	+15,369
Zeera	+64,297
Ghee	+55,148
Grains	+26,693
Cattle	+18,911
Oil seeds	-31,244
Wool	-11,840

Increases under Cotton and Ghee are attributed to larger exports consequent on favourable market conditions outside the State. Owing to the general trade depression large stocks of Zeera had accumulated from the preceding year and as money was tight they had to be sold for export at whatever price could be got ; hence the large increase under Zeera. The removal, during the year, of the ban placed in the preceding year on the export of grains and cattle accounts for the increases under these heads. The decrease under oil seeds is due to the fall in their import, the out-turn in the State being sufficient to meet the local demand. Lack of demand for wool in countries overseas accounts for the decrease under the head.

179. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,49,715 in 1928-29 to Rs. 1,53,961.

Expenditure.

180. Their number was 290 at the beginning of the year. Two more outposts were established and three were abolished, leaving the number at 289 at the end of the year.

Outposts.

Excise.

181. Munshi Muhammad Ashfaq, B.A., held the appointment of Superintendent of Excise till the 31st January, 1930, when he reverted to his substantive appointment in the Excise Department of the United Provinces. Lala Kanwal Nain, B.A., of the Punjab Provincial Service, succeeded him with the designation of Special Officer, Customs and Excise.

Personnel.

182. The receipts and expenditure during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

					1928-29.	1929-30.
					Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.						
Country liquor :—						
Still-head duty	97,459	1,17,230
License fee for retail vend	1,55,281	1,58,700
Foreign liquor :—					2,52,740	2,75,930
License fee	792	1,906
Opium :—						
Import Duty	1,73,019	1,92,838
License fee for retail vend	58,045	54,356
Hemp drugs :—					2,31,064	2,47,194
Import Duty	24,066	22,190
License fee for retail vend	38,794	32,771
Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.	62,860	54,961
					-22,155	10,654
Total receipts	...				5,69,611	5,90,645
EXPENDITURE.						
Staff	40,648	41,794
Rewards	4,057	2,999
Travelling Allowance	10,004	9,028
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms, etc.	...				3,768	6,276
Total expenditure	...				58,477	60,276
Surplus	...				5,11,134	5,30,369

183. The increase in receipts under Country liquor is due to an increase in consumption consequent on a larger number of marriages during the year; that under Opium is attributable to the enhancement of import duty. The fall under Hemp drugs is reported to be chiefly due to the cheaper rates at which charas was sold in the neighbouring tracts of Indian States and British India.

184. The majority of excise offences were detected during the latter portion of the year, and they were not decided before its close. The rewards due on their account were paid in the following year, hence the decrease in expenditure under Rewards during the year under report. Purchase of vats for storing liquor in bonded warehouses and the supply of warm liveries to the staff account for the increase under Miscellaneous.

Incidence of
Consumption and
Taxation.

185. The incidence of consumption and taxation per head of population is shown below :—

	Incidence of consumption.		Incidence of taxation.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	'015 L.P. Gallon	025 L.P. Gallon		
Country liquor ..			2'3 annas	2'5 annas
Opium ...	4'8 mashas	3'91 mashas	1'5 "	1'6 "
Charas ...	1'5 "	'53 "	} 5'1 pies	4'5 pies
Ganja ...	'04 "	'015 "		
Bhang ...	1'9 "	2'1 "		

Country liquor.

186. Liquor is manufactured from gur, shira and mahua by a contractor under the pot still system in a central distillery, the building belonging to the State, and the contractor making his own arrangements for the appliances required for distillation. The contractor supplies liquor for issue to licensed retail vendors at contracted rates, the State realising still-head duty and shop license fee. The existing contract for the exclusive privilege of supply is for a period of five years from the 1st September, 1925.

187. Liquor was obtained from the contractors at the same rates as in the preceding year, namely :—

Strength.		Rates of supply per gallon.	
		Rs. a. p.	
5 Over proof—gur	2 8 0
Ditto —shira	2 4 3
Ditto —mahua	2 2 3
15 Under proof—gur	2 0 3
Ditto —shira	1 13 3
Ditto —mahua	1 11 9
35 Under proof—gur	1 8 9
Ditto —shira	1 6 6
Ditto —mahua	1 5 0

188. The rate of the still head duty was also the same, namely :—

		In Urban area.	In Rural area.	per gallon.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5 Over proof	...	3 5 0	2 7 9	" "
15 Under proof	...	2 11 3	2 0 6	" "
35 Under proof	...	3 1 9	1 9 3	" "

189. The Urban area comprises the city of Jaipur and the tract within a radius of five miles.

190. The system of disposal by auction of the right of retail vend at shops was introduced in the whole of the State, except in the outlying Nizamat of Kotkasim and the Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Raisingh which continued under the outstill system and in the urban area comprising the city of Jaipur and the tract within a radius of five miles wherein the surcharge license fee system remained in force. Under the outstill system the right of manufacture, and sale is farmed to one man. Under the surcharge license fee system, the retail vendor has to pay in addition to the still head duty, a fee for the right of retail vend. The fee was levied at the following rates :—

				Rs. a. p.	
5	Over proof	—	...	3 8 9	per gallon.
15	Under proof	2 14 9	" "
35	Under proof	2 4 3	" "

191. The prices fixed by the State for retail sale by licensed shop-keepers were :—

		For Urban area.	For Rural area.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5	Over proof—gur	1 14 0	<i>Not issued</i>	per bottle.
15	Under proof—gur	1 9 0	1 7 0	" "
	Ditto —shira	1 8 3	1 6 6	" "
	Ditto —mahua	1 8 0	1 6 0	" "
35	Under proof—gur	1 3 6	1 2 0	" "
	Ditto —shira	1 3 0	1 1 0	" "
	Ditto —mahua	1 2 3	1 1 3	" "

192. The consumption increased by 9,231 gallons (London Proof) from 34,902 in 1928-29 to 44,133 during the year, and the number of shops by 56 from 392 to 448.

193. Foreign liquors are sold in Jaipur City only. The number of licenses for the retail sale of imported foreign liquor was the same as in the preceding year namely six. One license was issued during the year for the sale of Indian made foreign liquor, known as sophisticated spirit. Foreign Liquor.

194. There is no poppy cultivation in the State. The right of supplying opium required for issue to retail vendors was farmed to a contractor for a period of three years from the 1st September, 1928. The rates of supply were as follows :— Opium.

Rupees 17 per seer of biscuit opium.

Rupees 14 per seer of ball opium.

195. Import duty was raised from Rs. 15 in 1928-29 to Rs. 20 a seer during the year. There was no change in the rate of license fee for retail vend. The rates are noted below :—

		Import duty.	License fee.
		Rs.	Rs.
Per seer of biscuit opium...	...	20	8
Per seer of ball opium	20	11

196. The price at which vendors were permitted to sell was raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 a seer.

197. The number of shops increased from 248 to 250 and the consumption decreased from 11,884 to 9,532 seers.

198. The contract for the supply of hemp drugs has been given for a period of three years from the 1st September, 1927, the rates of supply being :— Hemp Drugs

				Rs. a. p.	
Charas	67 0 0	per seer.
Ganja	2 12 0	" "
Bhang	10 0 0	per maund.

199. The rates of import duty were raised, as shown below:—

			1928-29.	1929-30.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Charas	12 0 0	16 0 0	per seer.
Ganja	7 8 0	10 0 0	" "
Bhang	7 0 0	20 0 0	per maund.

200. The number of shops decreased from 189 to 185. The figures of consumption are noted below:—

			1928-29.	1929-30.	
Charas	1,815	1,303	seers.
Ganja	100	37	" "
Bhang	116	129	maunds.

Offences.

201. There was a fall in the number of excise offences detected from 345 to 293, as detailed below:—

			1928-29.	1929-30.	
Illicit sale	15	11
Illicit possession	124	143
Illicit distillation	54	23
Illicit cultivation	7	6
Breaches of condition of license	111	69
Selling cheaper than the prescribed rates	9	1
Other offences	25	41
Total			...	345	293

The decrease is chiefly due to a smaller number of prosecutions for technical breaches of conditions of the license.

Salt

202. Salt revenue was nearly the same as in the preceding year. The figures are noted below:—

			1928-29. Rs.	1929-30. Rs.
(1) Amount of money received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1869	2,75,000	2,75,000
(2) Amount of money received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	4,13,309	4,13,309
(3) Amount of money received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	2,13,741	2,13,741
(4) Amount of duty realised through the Customs Department under the Salt-petre (Khara) Rules	14,848	11,293
(5) Amount of money realised from the contract for "Khara"	121	122
(6) Contract money of salt-petre "Agars"	25
Total			9,17,019	9,13,490

Stamps.

203. Court-fee and Revenue Stamps are printed under the orders of the Finance Member of the Council and the work connected with their custody and sale devolves on the Treasury.

204. There was an increase in the sale proceeds of Court-fee stamps from Rs. 3,17,869 in 1928-29 to Rs. 3,53,459 during the year, also in those of Revenue stamps from Rs. 35,812 to Rs. 47,231.

Postal Department.

205. The Raj Postal Department works within the limits of the State. Post Offices are located at the headquarters of Nizamats and Tahsils and in important Thikanas and villages. Their number was the same as in the preceding year, namely 115. Postal work in the mofussil is entrusted to Khabar Nawises (news-writers) of the Khabar Department. The system of Raj service stamps, introduced in November, 1928, under which postage at prescribed rates is levied on official letters and articles which were formerly carried free, continues to work satisfactorily. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,157 and Rs. 37,103 as compared with Rs. 42,092 and Rs. 38,965, respectively, in the preceding year.

206. The number of Imperial Post Offices in the State increased from 65 in 1928-29 to 66 during the year.

Chapter VII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Superintending
Engineer.

207. On return from leave, Mr. S. H. Bigsby resumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer from Mr. B. J. Ryan, in November, 1929. On account of the heavy programme of works, that had to be carried out, Mr. Ryan had to be placed on Special Duty in charge of Roads and Buildings.

Expenditure

208. The expenditure of the Public Works Department and of the departments under the control of the Superintending Engineer was higher than in the preceding year by Rs. 21,23,002 as detailed below :—

No.	Budget heads.	1928-29.	1929-30.
		Rs.	Rs.
I.	Direction	72,887	90,790
II.	Buildings and Roads :—		
	(a) Buildings	12,26,063	14,26,353
	(b) Roads	11,55,844	11,60,829
	(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,15,445	1,55,393
III.	Irrigation	2,80,311	4,65,662
IV.	Imarat Department	1,87,846	3,61,539
V.	Cotton Press, Jaipur	22,416	26,866
VI.	Cotton Press, Mandawar	15,349	9,823
VII.	Ginning Factory, Jaipur	23,890	25,016
VIII.	Gas Works, Jaipur	53,597	25,489
IX.	Mines and Quarries	31,220	33,398
X.	State Saloons	5,815	6,547
XI.	Electric Installation	2,66,843	3,47,881
XII.	Jaipur State Railways	10,445	15,430
XIII.	Water Works*	1,44,129	13,12,511
XIV.	Other Raj Dept. Works	17,788	Nil.
XV.	Contribution and other Budget works ...	1,17,563	4,06,926
	Grand Total	37,47,451	58,70,453

* Last year shown under Roads and Buildings.

Larger sums spent under the Heads, Buildings, Irrigation, Imarat, Electric Installation and Water-Works chiefly account for the increase in expenditure.

Buildings.

209. More important works carried out or in progress during the year are described below :—

At Headquarters.

- (1) A lightly metalled parade ground and two new quarters for State Officers in the Infantry Lines, Paddocks, more quarters for Indian Officers and a

Riding School in the Cavalry Lines and one more barrack in the Transport Lines were built.

- (2) Piped water supply was extended to the Cavalry Lines.
- (3) The main buildings of the Zenana Hospital outside the Chandpole Gate, work on which was started early in the preceding year, reached the roof level and most of the subsidiary buildings were completed.
- (4) Extensive alterations in the Darbar Hall in the Rambagh Palace undertaken in the preceding year were completed and the palace was re-decorated.
- (5) The work of constructing buildings for a Normal School for teachers in the premises of the Top Khana Des was started.
- (6) A large number of public latrines were built in the city.
- (7) Three bungalows were built for Indian officials of superior grades. Two are located on the Chandpole Road and one near the Lal Niwas.

In the District

- (8) *Malpura*.—The Nizamat building was completed and taken into use. A Bonded Ware-house was built for the Excise Department.
- (9) *Renwal*.—A building for the Raj Post Office was completed.
- (10) *Sawai-Madhonpur*.—The Nizamat buildings were most unsuitable and the Sub-Judge had to be accommodated in a hired building. It was decided to convert the old Darbar Hall—a very fine building—into offices by introducing removable partitions, which would not spoil the premises. The bulk of the work was done during the year.
Bonded Ware-houses and quarters for the Customs Sub-Inspectors were also built.
- (11) *Khandar*.—A new thana for the Police was built, a Rest-house was almost completed and the work of constructing buildings for a Dispensary was started.
- (12) *Rawajna-Doongar*.—A Police station was built.
- (13) *Gangapur*.—New quarters for the Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar were provided and extensions carried out to the Nizamat buildings. Quarters for the Customs Sub-Inspector and a Bonded Ware-house were also built.
- (14) *Nadoli*.—New buildings were provided for the Tahsil, the old ones being unsuitable.
- (15) *Hindaun*.—New quarters were built for the Tahsildar.
- (16) *Dausa*.—A Bonded Ware-house was built and quarters provided for the Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar.
- (17) *Sikrai*.—Quarters were built for the Tahsildar and the Naib-Tahsildar.
- (18) *Bairath*.—Buildings for a new dispensary were completed.
- (19) *Poata*.—A Rest House for touring officers was nearly finished.
- (20) *Khatu*.—A new thana for the Police station was completed.
- (21) *Sri-Madhonpur*.—The School building was extended.
- (22) *Ramgarh*.—Buildings for the Police station were built.
- (23) *Basi*.—Various buildings in the Agricultural farm were completed.

210. No work of any importance was done with the exception of the completion of the extensive repairs to the Man Mahal at Benares, started in the preceding year.

Buildings of
Archaeological
interest.

211. Nearly 40 miles of new metalled road and some 35 of new fair weather road were built during the year. More important work done is noticed in the following paragraphs.

Roads.

The bitumen painting of roads in Jaipur City done in the preceding year proved very successful. It has greatly abated the dust nuisance. The mileage of roads in the city treated with bitumen is being extended.

The Torawati road was completed as far as Poata. This new road has opened out a large tract of country and carries considerable motor bus traffic.

The branch road to Bairath was taken in hand. This road could provide a very convenient link through Alwar into Delhi, should the Alwar Darbar permit unrestricted traffic on their road between Thana Ghazi and Alwar.

Work on the road from Lalsot to Sawai Madhopur started in the preceding year was proceeded with and about 10 miles of the road remained unmetalled at the end of the year. A ferry was installed over the Banas and this crossing now presents no serious difficulty except during very high floods. There are several other nullahs on this road which will interrupt communication during the monsoon. Bridges and causeways are being provided for the lesser nullahs, but the biggest nullah, the Morel, is too expensive to bridge and the road must be looked on as being fit for through traffic for nine months in the year only.

A katcha road from Sawai Madhopur to Berounda, with branches to Pali and Khandar was built. This road gives access to the Khandar Tahsil which was lacking in communications. The branch to Pali is an important link with the Gwalior system of roads. The Gwalior metalled roads extend to the Chambal opposite Pali and as soon as adequate ferry arrangements are made, there will be no difficulty in motoring from Jaipur to Gwalior in fair weather.

The branch road to Toda Bhim started in the preceding year was almost completed.

The road from Jaipur to Ramgarh was greatly improved by metalling its sandy portions. This road is now fit for motor car traffic at all times of the year except during the height of the monsoon.

Irrigation.

212. The income from irrigation rose from Rs. 4,17,410 in the preceding year to Rs. 6,16,648 during the year under report. The increase was due partly to a favourable year and partly to more efficient working consequent on the appointment of an Executive Engineer to manage irrigation affairs.

213. The investigation into the possibilities of building further dams was continued. New sites were examined and projects worked out in detail. A number of small tank projects were prepared with a view to providing employment for people in years of scarcity and short rain fall.

214. Two tanks of medium size were built—one at Udey Kalan near Gangapur and another at Bonwal in the Ghonsla Tehsil. A number of small tanks were also constructed in the Khandar Tahsil.

215. Two important old tanks were reconditioned. One is the Patan tank near the Jotwara Railway Station and the other is that at Ryanwala in the Dausa Tahsil.

216. An important scheme for remodelling the canals to the Torri Sagar tank was sanctioned during the year. This is one of the biggest tanks in the State but its canals left much to be desired. The cost of the scheme is estimated at about six lakhs of rupees but it is expected that as a result the area under irrigation will be doubled.

Water Supply Scheme for Jaipur City.

217. The work of bringing water from the Ramgarh tank, which was started in the preceding year, was pushed on energetically. The Filter House and Service Reservoirs on the Lachhman Doongri overlooking the city of Jaipur were completed, and the bulk of machinery was installed. Pipe-laying was taken in hand and by the end of the year about half of the Rising Main from Ramgarh to the reservoirs was in position. The Distribution Main from the reservoirs into the city was also completed, and the work of laying some of the big mains in the town was in hand at the close of the year.

218. When completed the scheme will provide a supply of twelve lakhs of gallons of water per day. Adding five lakhs to be obtained from the existing Amani Shah installation, a total of seventeen lakhs of gallons per day will be available for the city, as compared with eleven lakhs now supplied from the overworked Amani Shah source.

This source is considered to be incapable of giving for any length of time the supply which has been drawn from it in the past. By reducing its supply to five lakhs of gallons a day it is hoped to preserve it for some more years. Should the combined supply of seventeen lakhs of gallons a day from the two sources prove inadequate for the needs of the city, the 17" rising main from Ramgarh can be duplicated. The scheme has been so designed as to make the duplication as simple and easy as possible.

219. A bore was sunk in the Nullah on the Residency-Rambagh Road for the purpose of supplying water to the Rambagh Palace. The bore is capable of giving about 9,000 gallons per hour and was in operation towards the end of the year. A similar bore was put down at the Agricultural Farm at Bassi. It was not successful and a second bore is proposed to be made. Tube-Wells

The success of tube-wells of this kind has still to be proved, the danger being that the yield of the well may decrease too rapidly for the bores to be profitable investments. There is also the danger that the water extracted from the soil may be taken out at the expense of the wells in the vicinity. Time alone can prove the success or otherwise of these undertakings.

220. The Water-Supply Scheme provides for a skeleton system of drainage, the intention being to build enough drains to carry off waste water from the city. Surveys were completed by the end of the year and were handed over to the Consulting Engineers for the preparation of designs and estimates. Drainage of Jaipur City.

221. Mr. H. E. M. Fawcett continued to be Electrical and Mechanical Engineer until March, 1930, when he proceeded on leave and Mr. C. Padmanabham, Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, officiated for him. Electrical Department.

222. Since the closing of the Gas Works all gas lighting has been replaced by electric light. The Water Works at Ramgarh are also to be worked by electric current. A new generating set had to be added at the Power House, in consequence. The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,91,565 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,40,797 the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 1,57,944 and Rs. 1,57,823 respectively.

223. The Jaipur State Railway is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company under an Agreement. It extends to a length of 180 miles, covering a distance of 107 miles from Jaipur to Jhunjhunu and 73 miles from Sanganer to Sawai-Madhopur. The Darbar have also contributed Rs. 85 lakhs towards the construction of the portion of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through their territory. The revenue realised is compared below with that of the preceding year :— Railways.

				1928-29 (ending March, 1929.)	1929-30 (ending March, 1930.)
				Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur State Railway	4,88,319	4,83,204
Darbar's share from Nagda-Muttra Line	7,98,503	7,09,187

224. The question of extending the railway beyond Jhunjhunu was investigated by Rai Bahadur Lala Rala Ram, C.I.E., I.S.O., retired Chief Engineer of State Railways, whose services were specially obtained for the purpose. His report, which was received shortly after the close of the year, is under consideration.

Chapter VIII.

FINANCE.

Personnel.

225. Rai Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Dass held the appointment of Special Accounts Officer, Babu Dhitendra Nath Sen that of Accountant-General and Babu Sanjiban Gangoli, M.A., that of Treasury Officer, throughout the year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

226. The total revenue and expenditure of the State during the year are compared with those of the preceding year in Appendices XXXIV and XXXV. They are abstracted below :—

RECEIPTS.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	1,19,03,993	1,43,01,947	+ 23,97,954
Debt heads	18,15,632	19,33,916	+ 1,18,284
Transfers from Reserve Treasury ...	90,993	Nil.	- 90,993
Investments	Nil.	5,05,231	+ 5,05,231
Total ...	1,38,10,618	1,67,41,094	+ 29,30,476

The increase in receipts under Revenue heads chiefly occurred under the sub-heads Land Revenue, Customs, Excise, Stamps and Bakhshi Khana Jagir, and is attributable to better agricultural conditions which prevailed during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	1,18,76,517	1,22,46,222	+ 3,69,705
Debt heads	15,61,406	13,16,653	- 2,44,753
Capital budget, P. W. D. (Electrical Dept., and New Water Works scheme).	2,49,022	19,44,662	+ 16,95,640
Investments	7,88,081	Nil.	- 7,88,081
Total ...	1,44,75,026	1,55,07,537	+ 10,32,511

The rise in expenditure under Revenue heads is mainly due to the increased activities of the Settlement, the Agricultural, the Education, the Public Works and the Electrical departments, and the purchase of horses for the Jaipur Lancers.

Cash Balances.

227. The cash balances at the beginning and the end of the year under report were :—

	In Reserve Treasury.	In Sadar Treasury.	With the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st September, 1929.	*1,58,61,625	*31,82,790	†70,102	1,91,14,517
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1930.	*1,56,94,203	*43,60,964	†92,538	2,01,47,705

* Equivalent in Jharshahi,

† Kaidar.

228. The total investments of the State amounted to Rs. 4,45,88,850 on the 1st September, 1929, as under:—

				Rs.
Government Securities of the face value of	3,37,00,000
Fixed Deposits	10,00,000
Shares in Nagda-Muttra Railway	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar	13,88,850
Total	4,45,88,850

229. Securities of the face value of Rs. 12 lakhs were purchased. The increase in investments was, however, wholly counterbalanced by part repayment of the Bharatpur loan and repayments, on maturity, of the short term loan and the fixed deposits with the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur. The total investments on the 31st August, 1930, aggregated Rs. 4,42,13,163, as under:—

				Rs.
Securities of the face value of	3,39,00,000
Fixed Deposits	5,00,000
Shares in Nagda-Muttra Railway	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar	13,13,163
Total	4,42,13,163

230. The cost price of securities of the face value of Rs. 3,39,00,000 was Rs. 2,76,36,174 and their market value on the 31st August, 1930, Rs. 2,47,57,125 showing depreciation in value by Rs. 28,79,049.

231. Interest on investments produced a total income of Rs. 22,14,319 as compared with Rs. 22,37,122 in the preceding year as noted below:—

		1928-29.	1929-30.
		Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government of India Securities	...	12,39,501	13,28,415
Interest on Fixed Deposits	...	17,500	21,875
Receipts from shares in the Nagda-Muttra Railway	...	7,65,427	7,78,937
Interest on loan to Bikaner Darbar	...	1,33,080	...
Interest on loan to Bharatpur Darbar	74,219
Interest on loans to Jagirdars	...	81,614	10,873
Total	...	22,37,122	22,14,319

232. The total assets, apart from outstandings against Jagirdars, etc., and the investment of Rs. 77,06,749 in the State Railway, aggregated Rs. 5,52,17,993 on the 31st August, 1930, made up of Rs. 2,01,47,705 in cash and investments of the market value of Rs. 3,50,70,288.

233. Gold Mohars, Jharshahi rupees and Jharshahi small silver and copper coins are coined in the State Mint and standard weights in wrought iron and standard yard measures are also prepared there. In addition, silver bars are cut into small bars of about 70 rupees in weight, bearing the seal of the mint. These are issued for manufacture into fine thread and laces.

234. No gold mohars were minted during the year. The output of silver bars decreased from 2,655 in 1928-29 to 2,608 during the year, as also the sale of standard

weights from 282 to 217 maunds. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,033 and Rs. 6,858 as against Rs. 3,545 and Rs. 4,194, respectively, during the preceding year.

Tarkashi. 235. This is one of the oldest institutions in the State. Its chief function is to place the hall-mark of purity on all manufactures of gold and silver thread and lace. Its receipts amounted to Rs. 6,481 and expenditure to Rs. 1,948 as compared with Rs. 7,182 and Rs. 1,913, respectively, during the preceding year.

Baqaya. 236. The total number of Baqaya cases decided by the Baqaya Committee was 2,596. The Committee was abolished at the end of the year and the cases pending with it were transferred to the departments concerned of the Council of State.

General Remarks. 237. No change of any importance was introduced in the working of the Accounts Department, the work of which was conducted on the same lines as in the preceding year.

Chapter IX

MEDICAL

The Jaipur Meteorological Observatory.

238. The Observatory, which was established in the year 1881, ranks as a first class observatory. Formerly observations used to be taken daily at 8, 10 and 16 hours, those taken at 8 a.m., being daily telegraphed to the Director-General of Observatories, Poona. Since December, 1929, observations are taken at 8·27, 10·27 and 17 hours. Those taken in the morning are daily telegraphed to the Director-General and the forecasting centres at New Delhi and Karachi, while those of the afternoon to the latter two stations only. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 2,706 in 1928-29 to Rs. 2,488 during the year. The temperature and rainfall recorded at the Observatory are noted below :—

		TEMPERATURE.			Average rainfall.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
1928-29	...	111·7	29·6	77·0	29·82
1929-30	...	111·1	36·5	76·3	24·50

Simple meteorological observations such as the velocity, force and direction of the wind and the amount of rainfall, are taken also at various district dispensaries and other principal stations in the State.

Vaccination.

239. The strength of the department consisted of 42 vaccinators and 2 Inspectors under the supervision of an Assistant Surgeon, and was the same as during the preceding year. Vaccination is done with the lymph obtained from the Government Lymph Depot, Lahore.

240. The amount of work done and the expenditure incurred during the year under report and the preceding year are noted below :—

		Number of vaccinations.	Number of re-vaccinations.	Expenditure.
				Rs.
1928-29	...	65,968	681	20,347
1929-30	...	63,916	94	23,594

The decrease in the number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations during the year is due to the large number of persons vaccinated during the preceding year owing to the prevalence of small-pox in an epidemic form.

Vital Statistics.

241. The number of births and deaths fell from 24,327 and 16,186 in 1928-29 to 19,268 and 15,822, respectively, during the year under report. In the absence of any law enjoining the compulsory registration of vital statistics, the figures cannot be regarded as accurate.

Medical Relief.

Chief Medical Officer.

242. Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B., continued to hold charge of the Medical Department as Chief Medical Officer of the State.

Expenditure.

243. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 2,09,158 as compared with Rs. 2,29,762 during the preceding year.

Medical Institutions.

244. Three new dispensaries were opened at Malarna, Baswa and Toda-Bhim, which raised the total number of medical institutions from 41 to 44 during the year. Of the 44, eleven are in the City of Jaipur and 33 in the district, the latter number including eight maintained by Jagirdars and three by Seths in Shekhawati.

245. The amount of medical relief afforded at, and the expenditure incurred on, these institutions, are compared below with the corresponding figures of the preceding year :—

		Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Total number of major and minor operations performed.	Expenditure.
					Rs.
1928-29	...	3,51,710	7,390	19,700	1,89,493
1929-30	...	4,26,138	8,026	23,394	2,09,158

Mayo Hospital.

246. This institution, located at the capital, is the principal hospital of the State and is under the direct control of the Chief Medical Officer. It contains a modern and exceptionally well lighted operating theatre, extensive wards for medical, surgical and eye cases and isolation wards for infectious diseases. In point of strength of medical staff and of equipment with up-to-date instruments and appliances it is perhaps second to none in Rajputana. It contains 170 beds for males and 50 for females. For patients of better classes, there are the Curzon-Wyllie Ward and the Lady Hardinge Ward, which provide suitable exclusive accommodation on payment of rent. The number of cases treated in the hospital and the expenditure incurred thereon by the Durbar are indicated below :—

		Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of operations performed.	Expenditure.
					Rs.
1928-29	...	59,872	5,395	4,226	81,302
1929-30	...	63,116	5,610	4,534	80,862

Zenana Hospital.

247. The work of constructing buildings for the New Zenana Hospital outside the Chandpole Gate, which was started during the preceding year, was nearing completion at the close of the year under report. The hospital has been designed to provide accommodation for 54 beds in public wards and 12 in private wards.

Dhanwantri
Anshadhalaya,
Jaipur.

248. This institution was started by the citizens of Jaipur about six years ago with the object of reviving the Ayurvedic system of medicine. It is maintained by donations and subscriptions from the public and is also assisted by the State, who raised their grant-in-aid from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 during the year.

Epidemics.

249. The State was free from bubonic plague during the year. There was no cholera in the city of Jaipur but 60 cases and 39 deaths were reported from seven towns and villages in the district. Small-pox was prevalent in Jaipur city and 15 towns and villages; 606 cases resulting in 306 deaths were reported. Malaria prevailed in a mild form. A free distribution of quinine was made, as usual, through the Police and Revenue subordinates.

Persons sent to
Pasteur Institute,
Kasauli.

250. The number of persons, bitten by rabid dogs, sent for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, at the expense of the State was 63 as against 97 in the preceding year.

Chapter X.

Public Instruction.

251. Mr. K. P. Kichlu, M.A., I.E.S. (Retired), Special Education Officer, continued to hold charge of the Department of Public Instruction. The posts of Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Schools, which were vacant, were filled during the year by the appointment of P. Sarup Krishna Zibbu, M.Sc., and B. Nitya Nand Deo, B.Sc., L.T., respectively. The services of Miss M. Sircar, B.A., C.T., Lady Superintendent, Girls' Schools, came to an end on grounds of health. She was succeeded by Miss S. Roy, B.A., B.T., who assumed charge of her duties in July, 1930. Personnel.

252. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,69,047 as compared with Rs. 4,26,703 as noted below :— Total Expenditure on Education.

				Contributed by the State.	Contributed by Thikanas.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928-29	3,29,912	96,791	4,26,703
1929-30	3,87,051	81,996	4,69,047

Contributions were also made by private persons towards educational expenditure but accurate figures regarding the total amount are not available.

253. The total number of institutions and scholars increased from 772 and 36,890, respectively, in 1928-29 to 819 and 40,576 during the year, as detailed in the sub-joined table :— Total number of institutions.

		1928-29.		1929-30.	
		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
State Institutions	...	164	11,753	193	13,312
Private Institutions	..	327	17,847	349	19,550
Chatshalas and Maktabas	...	281	7,290	277	7,714
Total	...	772	36,890	819	40,576

254. The number of State Institutions rose by 29 and the number of scholars therein by 1,559. The sub-joined table gives the details :— State Institutions.

		1928-29.		1929-30.	
		No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.
English College	...	1	457	1	452
Sanskrit College	...	1	386	1	422
Secondary A. V. Schools for boys	...	5	1,515	5	1,587
Secondary Vernacular Schools for boys	...	25	3,079	25	3,441
Secondary Schools for girls	...	1	247	1	299
Sanskrit Patshalas	...	1	25	1	21
A. V. Primary Schools for boys	...	2	219	2	243
Vernacular Primary Schools for boys	...	113	5,310	136	6,103
Vernacular Primary Schools for girls	...	6	236	11	397
Night Schools	...	7	92	7	87
Technical School for boys	...	1	145	1	206
Training School for boys	...	1	42	1	40
Training School for girls	1	14
Total	...	164	11,753	193	13,312

Private Institutions.

255. The following table furnishes information regarding these institutions :—

	1928-29.		1929-30.	
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars.
A. English College ...	1	21	1	54
B. Sanskrit Colleges ...	5	305	5	315
C. Schools :—				
(1) A. V. Secondary Schools for boys ...	23	5,197	23	5,310
(2) Vernacular Secondary Schools for boys ...	2	216	2	185
(3) Vernacular Secondary Schools for girls ...	4	495	4	501
(4) A. V. Primary Schools for boys ...	59	4,790	66	5,726
(5) Vernacular Primary Schools for boys ...	143	4,247	156	4,632
(6) Vernacular Primary Schools for girls ...	29	1,226	30	1,430
(7) Night Schools ...	1	33	2	30
(8) Technical Schools ...	3	142	2	71
(9) Training Schools
D. Sanskrit Pathshalas ..	57	1,175	58	1,296
Total ...	327	17,847	349	19,550

Indigenous Schools.

256. Statistics regarding these schools are noted below :—

	1928-29.		1929-30	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Advanced ...	133	3,962	161	4,980
Elementary ...	148	3,328	116	2,734
Total ...	281	7,290	277	7,714

Scholars.

257. According to the census of 1921, the population of the State was 12,42,742 males and 10,96,060 females. Calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent. the male population of school-going age works out to 1,86,411 and the female population to 1,64,409 giving a total of 3,50,820. Of this total, 37,935 boys and 2,641 girls were under instruction in 1929-30 as against 34,674 boys and 2,204 girls under instruction in 1928-29.

258. The following statement shows the race and religion of pupils in all the institutions.

Scholars according to race and religion.

	Number of pupils of school-going age.	Number of Scholars in 1928-29.	Number of Scholars in 1929-30.
Hindus	3,19,279	30,199	32,386
Mohammadans	26,928	4,682	5,835
Others	4,613	2,009	2,355
Total	3,50,820	36,890	40,576

259. In the year under report 20.40 per cent. of the total number of scholars received English education, 0.68 per cent. technical education and the rest either vernacular or classical education as against 20.38 per cent. and 0.86 per cent, respectively, in 1928-29.

Proportion of scholars according to kind of education.

260. The direct annual expenditure on education on each pupil reading in the various kinds of institutions maintained by the State was as follows :—

State Expenditure per scholar.

	1928-29.	1929-30.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maharaja's College	155 13 8	157 11 9
Sanskrit College	62 11 3	57 6 11
High & A. V. Schools	33 7 4	36 10 11
Girls' Schools	37 8 1	33 9 8
Vernacular Schools	8 12 11	10 2 4
Average cost per scholar	22 5 11	29 1 3

261. The results of the Degree and Intermediate Examinations of the College, which is affiliated to the Agra University, were on the whole, satisfactory. The details are given below :—

Maharaja's College.

	No. of students sent up.	No. of passes.	Percentage.
M.A. (Previous)	11	7	64
M.A. (Final)	10	10	100
B.A.	82	43	52.4
B.Sc.	13	3	23.7
Intermediate	101	76	75

The number on the rolls was 452, of whom 224 were in Degree classes and 228 in the Intermediate classes as against 457, 204 and 253, respectively, in the preceding year. The expenditure during the year was nearly the same as in the preceding year, namely Rs. 71,296 and Rs. 71,226, respectively.

Maharaja's Sanskrit
College.

262. The following table shows the number of scholars on the rolls of the College and its expenditure :—

					1928-29.	1929-30.
Enrolment	386	422
Expenditure	Rs. 24,223	Rs. 24,298

High Schools.

263. The Bramcharya Ashram, A. V. Middle School, Nawalgarh, was raised to the standard of a High School. The number of High Schools rose in consequence from 9 to 10. They are :—

Name of School.	State or Private.
(1) The Maharaja's High School, Jaipur ...	State.
(2) The Maharaja's Chandpol High School, Jaipur ...	"
(3) The Jai Singh High School, Khetri ...	Thikana.
(4) The Anglo-Vedic High School, Jobner ...	"
(5) The Sri Kalyan High School, Sikar ...	"
(6) The U. F. C. Mission High School, Jaipur ...	Private.
(7) The Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur ...	"
(8) The Chirawa High School, Chirawa ...	"
(9) The Birla High School, Pilani ...	"
(10) The Brahmcharya Ashram High School, Nawalgarh ...	"

Nobles' School.

264. Its enrolment decreased from 66 in 1928-29 to 54 in 1929-30.

School of Arts.

265. The number of students in both the branches of this institution namely Fine Arts and Crafts increased from 145 in 1928-29 to 206 during the year, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 16,915 to Rs. 16,076.

State Girls' Schools.

266. Female education made satisfactory progress during the year. The number of schools increased from 7 to 13 and that of scholars from 483 to 710. Sub-joined are the details :—

				1928-29.		1929-30.	
				No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
Normal School	1	14
Secondary School	1	247	1	299
Primary Schools	6	236	11	397
Total	7	483	13	710

267. A Girls' Normal School was started with a view to train female teachers for Girls' Schools, thus removing a long-felt want in the matter of female education. The proposal to raise the Raj Central Girls' School to the status of a High School was sanctioned by the Council of State and an application for the recognition of the School as a High School was made to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Five more Primary Schools were opened at Kotkasim, Dausa, Hindaun, Mahwa and Sawai-Madhopur. With the increase in the number of Schools, the expenditure on female education rose from Rs. 18,115 in 1928-29 to Rs. 23,389 during the year.

268. Scholars, classified according to religion, were as follows :—

					1928-29	1929-30
Hindus	459	666
Mohammadans	6	4
Others	18	40
Total					483	710

269. Three graduate Assistant Masters and two undergraduate Assistant Masters from State Anglo-Vernacular Schools were sent to Benares and Ajmer for Bachelor of Teachers' Degree and Certified Teachers' Certificate, respectively. The seven Assistant Masters deputed for training during the preceding year returned after undergoing the prescribed courses.

Training of Teachers.

270. The number of pupils and the expenditure decreased from 42 and Rs. 15,458 in 1928-29 to 40 and Rs. 11,215 respectively, during the year. Fourteen students were sent up for the Vernacular Teacher's Certificate Examination, Allahabad, of whom 8 were successful. Twenty-six candidates appeared for the Primary Teacher's Certificate Examination at Agra and 12 were successful. The School has no separate building of its own and it is at present located in Siwar Thakur's Haveli near Zorawar Singh Gate. The Council of State have sanctioned the adaptation of the building of Topkhana Desh for the requirements of the School and have allotted funds for the purpose. The work of construction was started during the year.

Boys' Vernacular Normal School.

271. Grants-in-aid aggregated Rs. 21,580 as against Rs. 19,658 in 1928-29.

Grants-in-Aid to Educational Institutions.

272. The work of constructing new buildings for the Maharaja's College on a site on the Rambagh Road was started after the close of the year.

Buildings.

Chapter XI.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Atish.

273. There were 81 horses in the Stables on the 1st of September, 1929, out of which one was sold and one died, leaving 79 animals at the end of the year. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 61,461 in 1928-29 to Rs. 58,373 in 1929-30.

Charity.

274. Purohit Hari Narain, B.A., held the appointment of Superintendent of the Charity Department throughout the year. The total expenditure of the department decreased from Rs. 2,91,185 in 1928-29 to Rs. 2,84,325 during the year, as noted below:—

					1928-29.	1929-30
					Rs.	Rs.
Karkhana Punya	67,326	65,016
Raj Temples	99,673	96,602
Sadabart	31,995	30,607
Other charities	81,071	81,846
Cost of Superintendent's office, etc....	11,120	10,254
Total	2,91,185	2,84,325

Necessary additions and alterations to the buildings formerly occupied by the Naqdi Risala, in which the Mohtaj Khana (Poor House) for the old and the crippled, mentioned in the preceding year's report, is to be located, have not yet been completed, so the new institution could not be started during the year. The Gaushala and the Anath Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu orphans at Jaipur received the usual monthly grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, from the funds of the Charity Department.

Farrash Khana

275. The department is in charge of the State furniture, tents, camp equipage, etc. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,662 as against Rs. 26,205 in the preceding year. Arrangements were made in accordance with the suggestions made by the Carpet Expert Mr. A. J. D. Campbell for the careful preservation and storage of the valuable collection of carpets referred to in the preceding year's report.

Feel Khana.

276. One elephant was purchased, which raised the number of the animals from 16 to 17 during the year. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 45,708 as against Rs. 47,362 in the preceding year.

Gardens.

277. The number of State gardens is 35, of which 11 are reserved for the exclusive use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib. The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,053 and Rs. 81,175 as compared with Rs. 7,633 and Rs. 81,113, respectively, during the preceding year.

The RAMNIWAS GARDENS are the principal public recreation ground of Jaipur and have long been a favourite resort for the people of the City. No Flower Show was held during the year. In the ZOOLOGICAL SECTION new cages were built for the lions as the old ones were very unhealthy.

Kapardwara

278. The Kapardwara is located in a building within the Palace premises. It is an institution peculiar to the Jaipur State and the name signifies the State Wardrobe. It consisted of the following four main sections during the year:—

- (1) Jawaharkhana, which contains valuable ornaments and jewellery of the Raj.
- (2) Toshakhana, wherein personal apparel of the Ruler and other costly clothes are kept.
- (3) Zargarkhana, in which gold and silver articles are stored.
- (4) Khazana Bela, wherein cash is kept.

279. Some of the jewellery required to be re-strung and under the orders of the Council of State, a Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner and Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol was appointed to look after the work of re-stringing. The Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh and M. Ram Pratap formed during the preceding year to check articles in the Toshakhana and the Zargarkhana continued their work during the year under report. Khazana Bela was closed some time ago owing to the transfer of all cash and bullion to the State Treasury. It had to be re-opened during the year consequent on the receipt from the Ranthambhor and Khandar forts of 21,564 Jharshahi and 88,498 Madhopuri rupees, 2 Jharshahi gold Mohars and some gold and silver ornaments. The Treasure chest at Nahargarh fort was examined and its contents verified. It consisted of 11,000 gold Mohars and 41,99,614 Jharshahi rupee. Recoveries made during the year reduced the outstanding arrears due to the Kapardwara from Rs. 12,04,270 on the 31st August, 1929, to Rs. 11,20,544 on the corresponding date in 1930.

280. The department has the charge of State carriages, driving horses and a few driving camels. Their number was the same as in the preceding year namely 49 carriages, 39 horses and 6 camels. The expenditure fell from Rs. 39,333 to Rs. 34,291 during the year, the decrease being chiefly due to the fall in prices of grain and fodder.

Khasa Baggi Khana

281. This is the Intelligence Department of the State. Its employees, who are known as Khabar Navises, are posted at Nizamats, Tahsils and other important places in the State. Their duty is to communicate news of importance to headquarters. They also serve as Raj Post Masters in the Mofussil. Their pay ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 a month, and their number was the same as in the preceding year, namely 99. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 21,674 as against Rs. 20,536 in the preceding year.

Mahakma Khabar.

282. The Library was founded in 1886 and is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city. It is a State institution, being financed entirely by the Durbar apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers who take books away to read at their homes. It is open to all from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and holidays. The accommodation has been greatly improved by the addition of two wings to the building. The rise in the number of the reading public from 34,574 to 37,378 during the year testifies to the usefulness of the institution. 248 books were added to 20,101 in stock, raising the total number to 20,349 at the end of the year. The expenditure on the institution also increased from Rs. 4,692 to Rs. 4,732 during the year.

Maharaja's Public Library

283. There were 32 cars and 4 lorries on the register at the beginning of the year. Four new cars and 3 lorries were purchased, one car was transferred to Shikar Khana and one was presented to Thakur Bhairon Singh of Khatipura, leaving 34 cars and 7 lorries in the garage at the end of the year. The expenditure, excluding the cost of vehicles purchased, amounted to Rs. 61,867 as compared with Rs. 62,206 in the preceding year.

Motor Garage.

284. The Albert museum which came into being in 1881 was moved in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ramniwas gardens. This building is one of the most notable architectural features of Jaipur. It is maintained by the State. It is open to the public from 7-30 a.m. to half an hour before sunset, except on Sundays when it is closed at 10 a.m. and re-opened at 3 p.m. It is reserved for females after 12 noon on Fridays. The number of visitors increased from 2,15,220 to 2,20,519 during the year and the expenditure from Rs. 8,579 to Rs. 10,191. An addition of 29 exhibits made during the year raised the total number to 22,107.

Museum.

285. The post of a part time Superintendent of the Museum was replaced by that of a full time Curator. B. Hanuman Pershad Vaish, B. A., was selected for the new post. After undergoing a course of training at the Calcutta Museum, he took over charge of his appointment in January, 1930.

Shikar Khana.

286. The expenditure increased from Rs. 30,796 to Rs. 41,296 while the strength of the staff decreased from 140 to 139 men during the year. Two tigers were shot and one was captured and sent to the Zoo in the Ramniwas gardens.

Shutar Khana

287. The number of camels was the same as in the preceding year, namely eight. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 5,507 in 1928-29 to Rs. 3,999 in 1929-30.

State Printing Press,

288. The Printing Press is located in the premises of the Central Jail and is under the supervision of a Manager who works under the control of the Superintendent of the Jail. Convict labour is employed besides the paid staff. The Press continues to make steady progress. The printing machines are driven by electricity, and additions were made to the stock of plant and type. The financial results of the year's working are satisfactory as will be seen from the sub-joined table:—

					1928-29.	1929-30.
					Rs.	Rs.
Income	59,914	64,824
Expenditure...	41,366	42,847
Surplus	18,548	21,977

Veterinary.

289. The several Military units and other State departments have had their own arrangements for the treatment of their animals, but there was no provision in the past for affording veterinary relief to the animals of the public. The matter was taken up by the Council during the preceding year, and it was decided to establish a Civil Veterinary Department and to open a Veterinary Hospital in the city of Jaipur with effect from the 1st September, 1929.

290. Mr. J. Chowdhury, G.B.V.C., who is also Veterinary Officer attached to the Jaipur Lancers, was selected to take charge of the Department and of the Hospital with the designation of State Veterinary Officer. He is a graduate of the Bengal Veterinary College and has also gone through the Post Graduate Course at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. For want of provision of proper accommodation, systematic work could not be started during the year, but the Veterinary Officer treated the cases, brought to him, in the Veterinary Hospital of the Lancers. 199 cases were attended to, 18 castrations were performed, 6 medico-legal cases were done and two cases of tetanus were successfully treated in the district. The question of constructing suitable buildings for the location of the Hospital was under consideration at the end of the year.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

291. Besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs there are a few minor Karkhanas and Beras which do not call for special notice. Their income and expenditure and the strength of their staff are detailed in Appendix XXXIX.

Chapter XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

292. The Association, with its four local branches at Jaipur, Dausa, Pilani and Khetri continued to do its work steadily on progressive lines. There was no special need to organise a general camp of the State Scouts but the local branches held successful camps and long hikes to the hills, those deserving special mention being the Jaipur Scouts camp at Mount Abu and the Pilani Scouts' hike to Naini Tal. Three Scout Masters passed the Theoretical Course of the Wood Badge Training of the Imperial Headquarters, Boy Scouts' Association, London. The Jaipur Scouts organised a bagpipe band consisting of 6 pipers and 2 drummers. The Pilani Scouts also possess a band of their own. The Association received subscriptions aggregating Rs. 587 from the public, but the main source of its income is the recurring annual grant of Rs. 1,500 from the Durbar. The balance in hand on the 31st August, 1930, was Rs. 4,309.

Boy Scouts' Association,
Jaipur.

293. The Jaipur Branch is working under the auspices of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, to which it was affiliated in 1925. The welfare work is conducted by a lady Health Visitor, who is a graduate of the Delhi Lady Reading Health School. The branch had three centres working in different parts of the city during the year. The movement continues to grow in popularity and usefulness as is evident from the rise in the number of ante-natal and labour cases attended to by the staff from 1,728 and 41 in 1928-29 to 3,420 and 92, respectively, during the year. The number of visits paid to houses also rose from 7,123, to 18,385.

Child Welfare,
Jaipur.

294. The income of the branch, including the Durbar's contribution of Rs. 1,600 aggregated Rs. 4,231 and its expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,602. The deficit had to be made up by drawing on the deposits in the bank. The receipts and expenditure during the preceding year were Rs. 5,838 and Rs. 5,514 respectively.

295. A Baby Show and a Health Exhibition were held in the Ramniwas gardens in January, 1930. Both were a great success and were open to women exclusively for three days, when the attendance was very large. The most attractive feature of the Exhibition were two full size models specially made to illustrate sanitary and insanitary confinement rooms.

296. Boys from the Jaipur State on the College rolls numbered 15 as compared with 17 during the preceding year. With one exception, all the boys did well at the annual examinations and received promotion. After passing the Diploma Examination, Thakur Mangal Singh of Khor left the College. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Morinja received promotion from the 2nd to the 3rd year class of the Post Diploma course.

Mayo College.

297. The College Jubilee was celebrated on the 7th March, 1930, and the following days. Besides the boys reading in the college, 17 old boys and some Sardars from the State attended the celebrations. At the Prize Distribution which was held on the occasion and presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy five boys of the State had the honour of receiving prizes.

298. The Gazette is printed at the State Press in the Central Jail and is published fortnightly on the 1st and the 15th of every month in English, Urdu and Hindi. Its volume has been increasing, the average number of pages per issue having risen from 18 to 31 during the year. The number of subscribers increased from 222 to 234.

State Gazette.

299. Three members, namely Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Roop Singh of Naila and Thakur Bahadur Singh of Karansar constitute the Committee of the Sabha. 960 marriages among Rajputs and 26 among Charans were reported during the year, as compared with 854 and 25, respectively, during the preceding year.

Waterkūt
Hitkarni Sabha,
Jaipur.

There were 18 cases of breach of the Sabha Rules against 11 in 1928-29, as detailed below :—

				CASES INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF.	
				1928-29.	1929-30.
Against age limit	1	1
Against scale of expenditure	2	2
Against Tyag Rules	3	1
Second marriage in the life-time of the first wife...				2	2
Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number	3	4
Performing Nukta against orders	8
Total	11	18

The unrealised balance of fines amounted to Rs. 615 on the 1st September, 1929. Fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 686-8-0. Recoveries were made to the extent of Rs. 1,055-8-0 leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 246 at the end of the year.

(Vide Chapter I.)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1921.

				Jaipur State.	Jaipur City.	
Occupied houses ...				5,36,655	27,194	
Population ..				23,38,802	1,20,207	
<i>Classification of Population.</i>				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hindu	11,31,655	9,94,949	21,26,604
Mussalman	93,876	85,648	1,79,524
Jain	15,560	13,928	29,488
Animist	716	698	1,414
Christian	665	594	1,259
Arya	230	203	433
Sikh	29	31	60
Parsi	6	5	11
Jew	4	3	7
Brahmo	1	1	2
Total ...				12,42,742	10,96,060	23,38,802

Principal Languages :—

- (1) Rajasthani (Marwari).
- (2) Western Hindi dialects.

(Vide Chapter II.)

APPENDIX IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE INTRODUCED FROM THE 1ST MARCH, 1926.

I.—Police and Judicial.

Member-in-Charge—

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. S. MEEK,
C.M.G., President, Council of
State (*from 8th March, 1929*).

MR. A. C. LOTHIAN, I.C.S., Pre-
sident, Council of State (*from*
1st October, 1929).

MR. B. J. GLANCY, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
President, Council of State (*from*
25th October, 1929).

1. His Highness' affairs.
2. Police.
3. Judicial.
4. Atish.
5. Khasa camels.
6. Shikar-Khana.
7. Ram Bagh.
8. Guest House.
9. Kapardwara.

II.—Foreign and Home.

Member-in-Charge—

RAI BAHADUR PUROHIT SIR
GOPINATHJI, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.

Section (i) Foreign—

1. All papers concerning foreign territory and affairs.
2. Residency.
3. Agra Kothi.
4. Vakalats.
5. Extradition.
6. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political officers.
7. Treaty payments.
8. Mayo College.
9. Motamid Bandikui.

Section (ii) Home and Palace—

10. Palace (Mardani and Zenani Deorhi).
11. Palki Khana.
12. Rath Khana.
13. Modi Khana.
14. Pothi Khana.
15. Sileh Khana and Bera Naqarchian.
16. Amber Palace.
17. Khalsa Temples.
18. Charities.
19. Sadabarat.
20. Bera Shagird Peshwa.
21. Gunijan Khana.
22. Khasa Rasowra and Jaldharis.
23. Bera Khawas Chelan.
24. Bera Arabian.
25. Bera Purbian.
26. Jethi Pahalwans.
27. Baghayat Huzuri.
28. Medical and Sanitation.
29. Observatory.
30. Edward Memorial.
31. Census.

III.—Revenue Department.

Member-in-Charge—

Mr. C. L. ALEXANDER, I.C.S.
(Retired).

Sigha Members :—

THAKUR RUP SINGHJI of Naila.
M. PEAREY LALJI KASLIWAL.
B.A.

1. Dewanis.
2. Court of Wards.
3. Settlement.
4. Agriculture.
5. Grass Farm.
6. Sambhar Shamlat.
7. Patwari Training School.
8. Purejat.
9. Forests.
10. Loans to Jagirdars.
11. Recovery of State dues on account of loans, Tafawat Horse service, etc.

IV.—P. W. D., & Trade.

Member-in-Charge—

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI MOHAMMED ASHFAQ HASAN KHANJI.

Section (i).

1. Public Works Department.
2. Railway.
3. Mines.
4. Factories.
5. Telephones.
6. Commerce and Industry.
7. Archaeology.

Section (ii).

8. Post Office.
9. Mahakma Khabar.
10. Gazette.
11. Feel Khana and Baggi Khana.
12. Farrash Khana.
13. Mashal Khana.
14. Baghayat Dosh.
15. Mistry Khana.
16. Printing Press.
17. Municipality.

V.—Finance Department.

Member-in-Charge—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT AMARNATHJI ATAL, M.A.

1. All business connected with State Accounts and Estimates and State expenditure.
2. Treasury.
3. Stamps.
4. Mint.
5. Coinage.
6. Pension and Gratuities.
7. Tarkashi.
8. Rozindars.
9. Baqaya Department.
10. Customs Department.
11. Excise and Salt.

VI.—Military Department.

Member-in-Charge—

THAKUR DEVI SINGHJI of Chomu.

Sigha Members—

MUNSHI RAMPARTAPJI Khutela.

1. The administration of the Army,
2. Bakshi Khana Jagir.
3. Bakshi Khana Qilejat.
4. Top Khana.

RAWAL SANGRAM SINGHJI of
Samode (*Honorary*).

5. Jails.
6. Band.
7. Kachery Mina Bara Gaon.
8. Mir Buxi.
9. Amani Shah Park.
10. Veterinary.

VII.—Education Department.

Member-in-Charge—

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NAREN-
DRA SINGHJI of Jobner.

1. Education.
2. Library.
3. Museum.
4. School of Arts.
5. Walterkrit Sabha.

Signa Member for special duties—

THAKUR HARI SINGHJI of Achrol
(*Honorary*).

Committee of Sardars.

1. THAKUR SANGRAM SINGHJI of Diggi.
2. RAO PRATAP SINGHJI of Manoharpur.
3. THAKUR HARI SINGHJI of Achrol.
4. THAKUR BAHADUR SINGHJI of Karansar.

(*Vide Chapter II.*)

APPENDIX V.

Work done by the Legislative Committee during 1929-30.

Particulars of bills, etc., considered :—

- (1) Insolvency Act and Rules.
- (2) Contempt of Court Act.
- (3) Criminal Tribes' Act and Rules.
- (4) Factories' Act.

(Vide Chapter II.)

APPENDIX VI.

High Officials in the Jaipur State on 31st August, 1930.

Serial number.	Name.	Appointment.	REMARKS.
COUNCIL OF STATE.			
1	Mr. B. J. Glancy, C.I.E., I.C.S.	President, Council of State.	
2	Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopi Nathji, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.	Foreign & Home Member.	
3	Mr. C. L. Alexander, I.C.S., (Retired).	Revenue Member.	
4	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Moham-mad Ashfaq Hasan Khanji.	Public Works Member.	
5	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnathji Atal, M.A.	Finance Member.	
6	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner.	Education Member.	
7	Thakur Devi Singhji of Chomu ...	Military Member.	
SIGHA MEMBERS.			
8	Munshi Pyarelalji Kasliwal, B.A.	Sigha Member, Revenue Department.	
9	Thakur Roopsinghji of Naila ..	Sigha Member, Revenue Department.	
10	Munshi Rampratapji Khuteta ...	Sigha Member, Military Department.	
11	Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samod	Hony. Sigha Member, Military Department.	
12	Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol ...	Hony. Sigha Member for special duties.	
CHIEF COURT.			
13	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpai.	Chief Justice.	
14	Rai Sahib Munshi Radha Mohan-lalji, B.A.	Judge, Chief Court.	
15	Thakur Kalyan Singhji of Kha-chriawas, B.A.	Do.	
16	Syed Istikhar Hussainji, B.A. ...	Do.	
17	Rai Bahadur Munshi Shanker Dayalji, M.A., LL.B.	Do.	
OTHER OFFICERS.			
18	Mr. L. C. B. Glascock, C.I.E., M.V.O.	Inspector-General of Police.	
19	Mr. S. H. Bigsby, I.S.E. ...	Superintending Engineer.	
20	Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singhji Khanka, M.B.	Chief Medical Officer.	
21	Rai Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Dasji.	Special Accounts Officer.	
22	Mr. Kailas Prasad Kichlu, M.A., I.E.S. (Retired).	Special Education Officer.	
23	Lt.-Colonel Thakur Amar Singhji of Kanota.	Corps Commander, Cavalry and Artillery.	
24	Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singhji of Chitora.	Corps Commander, Infantry and Transport.	

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number and description of original regular suits instituted during 1929-30.

Nature of suits.					Number.
1. Suits for recovery of money	11,304
2. Suits for recovery of movables other than money			78
3. Suits arising under mortgage	367
4. Pre-emption suits	240
5. Easement suits	480
6. Declaratory suits where no consequential relief is prayed for				...	865
7. Suits for possession of immovable property not arising under mortgage, with or without mesne profit.					496
8. Suits arising out of marriage	216
9. Suits relating to caste	0
10. Suits arising out of religious or charitable trusts			37
11. Suits for specific performance of contract	23
12. Other suits	225
Total					14,331

(Fide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX. VIII.

Regular suits in Civil Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECISIONS.				TOTAL OF DECISIONS.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Pending above six months.
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Contested.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	
District Judges	1929-30	57	9	43	17	100	28	55	4	8	27	77	17	23	9	17
	1928-29	76	...	32	11	108	11	33	4	10	11	51	3	57	9	20
Subordinate Judges	1929-30	627	133	2749	387	3376	530	655	850	316	839	2338	338	1038	101	191
	1928-29	2051	...	2040	127	4091	427	1175	1195	757	631	3164	294	627	133	141
Munsifs	1929-30	3185	690	9203	1590	12178	2285	2121	1439	2333	2386	9646	1793	2832	482	575
	1928-29	8861	...	7705	1734	16626	1734	2738	5521	3390	2840	13111	1048	3183	686	980
Nazim Kot Qasim	1929-30	63	...	259	9	352	9	11	93	16	110	257	6	93	3	17
	1928-29	42	...	191	5	223	5	11	51	27	76	160	5	68	...	7
Tehsildars	1929-30	140	10	1937	160	2097	170	145	753	465	681	1891	153	206	17	11
	1928-29	283	...	1290	132	1523	132	147	569	350	439	1383	122	140	10	19
Total	1929-30	4072	839	14431	2172	18403	3010	3020	6145	5168	4243	11209	2377	1191	633	811
	1928-29	11263	...	11308	2369	22571	2309	1909	7310	4524	3997	18499	1471	4072	838	1167

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX IX.

Miscellaneous cases in Civil Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECISIONS.				TOTAL OF DECISIONS.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Pending above six months.
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Contested.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed for default.	Otherwise disposed of.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	
District Judges	{ 1920-30	185	9	386	8	551	18	271	17	58	4	343	7	208	11	15
	{ 1928-29	117	..	278	11	395	11	218	4	10	..	230	2	165	9	3
Subordinate Judges	{ 1920-30	196	23	1242	75	1488	98	221	330	171	310	1164	68	271	30	41
	{ 1928-29	353	..	1446	41	1896	41	288	687	503	340	1800	18	196	23	32
Munsifs	{ 1920-30	549	27	2770	100	3319	127	331	1215	583	719	3725	108	394	19	70
	{ 1928-29	719	..	3216	90	3936	90	445	1909	848	262	3386	63	540	27	51
Nazim Kot Qasim	{ 1920-30	3	..	38	..	30	..	1	1	..	37	39
	{ 1928-29	7	..	39	..	46	43	43	..	3
Tehsildars	{ 1920-30	12	7	323	3	335	10	40	43	49	183	306	9	29	1	..
	{ 1928-29	19	..	331	43	350	43	23	30	56	239	333	36	12	7	2
Total	{ 1920-30	925	66	4757	187	5682	253	867	1606	813	1434	4530	190	1132	63	125
	{ 1928-29	1412	..	5310	185	6722	185	972	2036	1414	901	5797	119	923	66	88

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX X.

Execution cases in Civil Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECISIONS.						Total of disposal.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Amount realized in cash.	Satisfaction obtained in grain.	
					IN WHICH NO SATISFACTION WAS OBTAINED.					Fully satisfied.					Partly satisfied.
					Non-ser vice of execution warrant.	No n-payment of talbana.	No n-appear-ance of de-cree-holder.	Withdrawn.	Other wise disposed of.						
District Judges	{ 1929-30 1928-29	1055 1501	211 223	1266 1724	20 5	83 29	2 5	5 ...	2	250 630	362 669	Rs. 1,55,968 81,293	Md. Srs. Ch.	
	{ 1929-30 1928-29	888 2032	8273 3423	9161 5455	452 331	1548 1015	676 1337	582 ...	1561 ...	352 ...	1470 1884	6641 4567	2,91,038 2,40,724	256 0 0 2 Ashraffs. 285 36 0	
Munsifs...	{ 1929-30 1928-29	2744 5448	21616 9328	24360 14776	1286 1035	3230 1574	1807 ...	2287 ...	3935 ...	669 ...	5577 4556	18791 12032	2,05,967 1,81,475	931 0 0 160 28 12	
	{ 1929-30 1928-29	39 123	582 171	621 294	38 38	226 23	50 ...	48 ...	56 ...	16 ...	38 96	472 255	9,079 7,307	
Nazim Kot Qasim	{ 1929-30 1928-29	29 236	2959 688	2988 924	323 82	645 163	326 ...	75 ...	469 ...	44 ...	752 191	2634 895	17,103 4,256	12 0 0 ...	
	{ 1929-30 1928-29	4755 9340	33641 13833	38396 23173	2119 1491	5732 2804	2861 ...	2997 ...	6023 ...	1081 ...	8087 7357	28900 18418	6,79,157 5,15,057	1199 0 0 2 Ashraffs. 446 24 12	

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XI.

First appeals in courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Kind of appeal.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSITIONS.						TOTAL OF DECISIONS.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
			Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Otherwise.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.
District Judges	1920-29	Regular	153	34	1089	101	1512	135	518	197	280	223	28	1	1254	102	239	33
		Execution	03	5	248	23	310	28	121	14	43	59	1	..	250	23	61	5
		Miscellaneous	120	6	273	10	395	16	183	30	103	20	376	9	59	7
Subordinate Judges.	1920-29	Total	085	45	1612	134	2247	170	822	271	426	313	29	4	1819	131	308	45
		Regular	84	2	321	18	105	20	190	27	38	19	2	3	357	18	18	2
		Miscellaneous	13	..	17	1	50	1	34	1	8	3	32	1	7	..
Total	1920-29	Total	101	3	1223	23	323	25	243	27	75	70	2	5	439	22	61	3
		Regular	108	..	620	18	628	18	214	30	92	122	1	2	327	16	101	2
		Miscellaneous	537	36	1410	110	1917	155	708	922	338	274	30	9	1611	120	338	35
Total	1923-29	Regular	67	5	302	24	369	29	165	45	51	62	1	..	311	34	38	5
		Execution	192	6	322	14	434	20	202	31	112	47	..	6	386	12	63	8
		Miscellaneous	736	47	2034	157	2770	201	1055	298	501	383	31	9	2308	156	402	48
Total	1928-29	Total	518	..	2237	103	2785	103	743	139	236	658	11	28	2049	56	733	47

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(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of cases.	Year.	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.		REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
		Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.	Original.	Revised.
Appeals : { Regular { Miscellaneous { Execution	...	120	9	724	11	844	20	634	18	210	2
	...	13	1	137	1	150	2	118	2	32	...
	...	12	2	126	2	138	4	101	4	37	...
Total	1929-30	145	12	987	14	1132	26	853	24	279	2
	1928-29	131	..	535	12	666	12	521	..	145	12
Revision applications	1929-30	4	..	95	..	99	..	79	..	20	..
	1928-29	10	..	77	..	87	..	83	..	4	..
Bachat cases	1929-30	19	..	19	..	10	..	9	..
	1928-29	13	..	13	..	13
Transfer applications	1929-30	24	..	24	..	16	..	8	..
	1928-29	14	..	14	..	14
Review applications	1929-30	44	..	44	..	35	..	9	..
	1928-29	27	..	27	..	27
Applications to set aside the order of dismissal for default.	1929-30	36	..	36	..	25	..	11	..
	1928-29	13	..	13	..	13
Application for certificate to appeal to Durbar.	1929-30	5	..	5	..	5
	1928-29	3	..	3	..	3
Other miscellaneous cases	1929-30	71	..	381	..	452	..	395	..	57	..
	1928-29	139	..	402	..	541	..	470	..	71	..

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing number of Criminal Cases offencewise for disposal before Courts during 1929-30.

Description of offence.	No. of cases.
1. Criminal conspiracy, Sec. 111, J. P. C.	0
2. Offences against the State, Ss. 112-121, J. P. C.	0
3. Offences relating to the Army, Ss. 122-129, J. P. C.	0
4. Offences against the public tranquillity, Ss. 132-150, J. P. C.	339
5. Offences by or relating to public servants, Ss. 151-160, J. P. C.	13
6. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Ss. 161-179, J. P. C.	197
7. False evidence and offences against public justice, Ss. 182-220, J. P. C....	123
8. Offences relating to coin, Ss. 222-234, J. P. C.	3
9. Offences relating to Government Stamps or Durbar Stamps, Ss. 235-244, J. P. C.	0
10. Offences relating to weight and measures, Ss. 245-248, J. P. C.	10
11. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Ss. 250-277, J. P. C.	130
12. Offences relating to religion, Ss. 278-286, J. P. C.	23
13. Murder, Ss. 290 and 291, J. P. C.	33
14. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, S. 292, J. P. C.	14
15. Man-slaughter, Ss. 293, J. P. C.	20
16. Abetment of and attempt to commit suicide, Ss. 294, 295 and 298, J. P. C.	25
17. Attempted murder, S. 296, J. P. C.	5
18. Attempt to commit culpable homicide, S. 297, J. P. C.	3
19. Thuggi, Sec. 300, J. P. C.	0
20. Miscarriage, Ss. 301-307, J. P. C.	8
21. Simple hurt, Ss. 312 and 313, J. P. C.	1,853
22. Grievous hurt, Ss. 314-327, J. P. C.	361
23. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Ss. 330-337, J. P. C.	820
24. Criminal force and assault, Ss. 341-347, J. P. C.	605
25. Kidnapping, abduction, forced labour and slavery, Ss. 352-363, J. P. C.	46
26. Rape, Sec. 365, J. P. C.	15
27. Unnatural offence, Sec. 366, J. P. C.	8
28. Theft, Ss. 368-371, J. P. C.	1,375
29. Extortion, Ss. 373-378, J. P. C.	304

Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX- XIII.

Statement showing number of criminal cases offencewise for disposal before Courts during 1929-30—(concluded.)

Description of offence.	No. of cases.
30. Robbery and dacoity, Ss. 381-384, and Ss. 386-388, J. P. C. ...	259
31. Murder in dacoity, Sec. 385, J. P. C. ...	1
32. Gang cases, Ss. 389-391, J. P. C. ...	1
33. Criminal misappropriation, Ss. 392 and 393, J. P. C. ..	88
34. Criminal breach of trust, Ss. 395-398, J. P. C. ...	271
35. Receiving stolen property, Ss. 400-403, J. P. C. ...	123
36. Cheating, Ss. 406-409, J. P. C. ...	143
37. Fraudulent deed and disposition of property, Ss. 410-413, J. P. C. ...	0
38. Mischief, Ss. 415-422 and 425, J. P. C. ...	385
39. Arson, Ss. 423 and 424, J. P. C. ...	5
40. Criminal trespass and house-trespass, Ss. 432-437, J. P. C. ...	213
41. Lurking house trespass and house breaking, Ss. 438-447, J. P. C. ...	239
42. Forgery, Ss. 450-463, J. P. C. ...	5
43. Offences relating to Trade and Property Marks, Ss. 468-475, J. P. C. ...	0
44. Offences relating to Bank and Currency Notes, Ss. 476-479, J. P. C. ...	1
45. Criminal breach of contract of service, Ss. 480-482, J. P. C. ...	2
46. Bigamy, Ss. 484 and 485, J. P. C. ...	12
47. Other offences relating to marriage, Ss. 483 and 486-488, J. P. C. ...	150
48. Defamation, Ss. 490-492, J. P. C. ...	301
49. Insult and annoyance, Ss. 494, 495 and 499, J. P. C. ...	553
50. Criminal intimidation, Ss. 496-498, J. P. C. ...	176
51. Security for keeping the peace and maintaining good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	394
52. Offences under the Criminal Tribes' Act ...	401
53. Offences under Motor Regulations ...	169
54. Offences under Gambling Act ...	22
55. Offences under Excise Law ...	116
56. Offences under Police Act ...	136
57. Municipal cases ...	232
Total ...	10,631

(Vide Chapter IV).

APPENDIX XIV.

Criminal Regular cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Pending from last year.				Instituted during the year.						Decisions.						Remaining at the close of the year.									
	Year.	Police chancery for bailable and non-bailable offences under J.P.C.	Chancery under J.P.C. or other laws than J.P.C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences.	Security Cases.		Total.	Police chancery for bailable and non-bailable offences under J.P.C.	Chancery under J.P.C. or other laws than J.P.C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences.	Police reports.	Complaints.	Total.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Struck off under Sec 193 Cr. P.C.	Disposed of on merits.	Total of decisions.	Police chancery for bailable and non-bailable offences under J.P.C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bailable offences.	Police reports.	Security Cases.	Total.	
					Police chancery for bailable and non-bailable offences under J.P.C.	Chancery under J.P.C. or other laws than J.P.C.																				
Sessions Judges	1929-30	30	1	13	44	138	..	53	..	1	292	17	1	14	7	21	181	241	16	..	19	33
	1928-29	43	122	7	43	172	0	6	9	16	131	171	30	1	13	44	
Assistant Sessions Judges.	1929-30	8	2	17	27	38	..	46	104	5	1	18	1	25	63	113	8	..	10	18
	1928-29	21	15	2	58	105	3	1	0	4	20	63	99	8	2	17	27
District Magistrates.	1929-30	100	44	1,133	21	1,391	1,443	1,214	197	4,417	107	220	6,455	312	653	287	830	1,489	3,393	6,975	133	96	614	3	25	871
	1928-29	1,143	1,147	323	3,053	82	191	6,776	277	763	201	1,193	1,102	2,962	6,828	160	44	1,122	31	31	1,301
Magistrates of the first class.	1929-30	2	48	50	21	636	2	659	14	1	3	666	684	1	24	25
	1928-29	58	19	89	1	109	..	13	..	42	62	117	2	48	50	
Magistrates of the second class.	1929-30	57	..	123	180	160	..	315	675	85	48	24	143	18	305	623	53	..	179	232
	1928-29	93	221	..	331	552	16	47	13	90	16	255	467	57	..	123	180
Magistrates of the third class.	1929-30	1	..	95	1	..	97	1	..	713	717	36	158	38	275	60	172	769	55	55
	1928-29	135	11	..	829	843	14	198	76	290	57	246	881	1	..	95	97
Total	1929-30	258	85	1,370	34	32	1,789	1,595	1,133	5,756	107	221	8,842	409	861	401	1,266	1,616	1,782	9,395	211	120	877	3	25	1,236
	1928-29	1,795	1,563	121	6,295	82	191	8,557	351	1,017	302	1,891	1,253	3,749	8,683	258	95	1,370	34	32	1,789

(Vide Chapter IV).

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the number of persons, cases against whom were disposed of.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Number of persons discharged.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACQUITTED.		Convicted.	Total.
			Or with- drawal.	Other- wise.		
Sessions Judges ...	1929-30	67	55	292	205	619
	1928-29	225	14	49	122	410
Assistant Sessions Judges.	1929-30	186	23	52	65	326
	1928-29	101	37	44	63	245
District Magistrates.	1929-30	8,658	2,418	3,698	2,020	1,6794
	1928-29	7,104	2,903	3,224	2,070	1,5301
Magistrates of 1st Class.	1929-30	220	7	70	514	811
	1928-29	57	1	33	54	145
Magistrates of 2nd Class.	1929-30	763	330	178	184	1,455
	1928-29	563	310	40	232	1,145
Magistrates of 3rd Class.	1929-30	372	307	425	40	1,144
	1928-29	866	663	261	170	1,960
Total ...	1929-30	10,266	3,140	4,715	3,028	21,149
	1928-29	8,916	3,928	3,651	2,711	19,206

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XVI.

Criminal miscellaneous cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Sessions Judges	1929-30	6	15	21	18	3
	1928-29	0	88	88	82	6
Assistant Sessions Judges.	1929-30	0	5	5	5	0
	1928-29	7	23	30	30	0
District Magistrates	1929-30	180	476	656	486	170
	1928-29	234	579	813	633	180
Magistrates of 2nd Class.	1929-30	0	20	20	18	2
	1928-29	0	0	0	0	0
Magistrates of 3rd Class.	1929-30	5	36	41	38	3
	1928-29	33	130	163	158	5
Total ...	1929-30	191	552	743	565	178
	1928-29	274	820	1,094	903	191

(Vide Chapter IV).

APPENDIX XVII.

Criminal appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decisions.							Total of decisions.	Remaining at the close of the year.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Withdrawn.	Compounded.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Sessions Judges	{ 1929-30 ...	110	685	795	385	174	81	45	8	8	30	726	69
	{ 1928-29 ...	89	651	740	630	110
District Magistrates	{ 1929-30 ...	11	59	70	36	5	10	14	3	68	2
	{ 1928-29 ..	18	37	55	44	11
Total	{ 1929-30 ...	121	744	865	416	179	91	59	8	8	33	794	71
	{ 1928-29 ...	107	688	795	674	121

(Vide Chapter IV).

APPENDIX XVIII.

Criminal Revision in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECISIONS.				Total of decisions.	Remaining at the close of the year.
					Rejected.	Further inquiry directed.	Referred to Chief Court.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Sessions Judges	{ 1929-30 ...	70	412	482	307	58	44	15	424	58
	{ 1928-29 ...	107	348	455	385	70
District Magistrates	{ 1929-30 ...	4	48	52	23	20	7	1	51	1
	{ 1928-29 ...	20	100	120	116	4
Total	{ 1929-30 ...	74	460	534	330	78	51	16	475	59
	{ 1928-29 ...	127	448	575	501	74

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XIX.

Criminal work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of cases.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Criminal Appeals ...	1929-30	21	154	175	130	45
	1928-29	20	81	101	80	21
Revision Applications ...	1929-30	54	351	405	308	97
	1928-29	36	243	279	225	54
Cases received for confirmation of life-sentence.	1929-30	4	13	17	13	4
	1928-29	1	7	8	4	4
Transfer applications ...	1929-30	...	31	31	25	6
	1928-29	...	5	5	5	...
Other miscellaneous cases	1929-30	9	502	511	511	...
	1928-29	7	572	579	570	9

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XX.

Enactments in force in the Jaipur State on the 31st August, 1930.

- (1) The Jaipur Laws Act.
- (2) Do. Penal Code.
- (3) Do. Evidence Act.
- (4) Do. Court Fees' Act.
- (5) Do. Limitation Act.
- (6) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (7) Do. Code of Civil Procedure.
- (8) Do. Excise Law.
- (9) Do. Court of Wards' Act.
- (10) Do. Opium Act.
- (11) Do. Motor Act.
- (12) Do. Stamp Act.
- (13) Do. Gambling Act.
- (14) Rules fixing the minimum "Bachat" payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them.
- (15) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops.
- (16) The Jaipur Police Act.
- (17) Do. Factories' Act.
- (18) Do. Criminal Tribes' Act.

(Vide Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX XXI.

Extradition cases between Jaipur and British India and other States for 1929-30.

Serial Number.	States.	Extradition demanded by the Jaipur Darbar.	Extradition granted to the Jaipur Darbar.	Extradition demanded from the Jaipur Darbar.	Extradition granted by the Jaipur Darbar.
1	Alwar	32	15	14	11
2	Baroda	1	1
3	Bharatpur	2	2	4	2
4	Bikaner	7	6	20	17
5	British India	14	11	67	57
6	Bundi	8	8
7	Gwalior	2	2
8	Indore	2	...
9	Jind	1	1
10	Jodhpur	12	12	23	17
11	Ludore	2	...
12	Karauli	10	10	1	1
13	Kishengarh	8	8	11	7
14	Kotah	1	1	13	13
15	Loharu	5	5
16	Patiala	8	8	7	6
17	Tonk	22	19	5	1
18	Udaipur	1	...
	Total	118	94	183	147

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the cost, strength and other particulars of the Jaipur Jancers.

Yr.	State Officers ...	Indian Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks.	Total.	ANIMALS.		Transport animals	Cost of transport	Buzbars.
					Horses.	Camels.			
1928-29 :— Actual Strength	11 (including 2 Cadets).	21 (including 3 Doctors).	493	625	309	...	6 bullocks	Rs. 1,57,201	
1929-30 :— Actual Strength	13 (including 3 Cadets).	22 (including 3 Doctors).	500	625	438	...	8 bullocks	Rs. 1,60,283	

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXIII.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur Infantry.

Year.	State Officers.		Other commissioned Officers.		Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Actual expenditure.
									Rs.
1928-29 ...	Cadets	10 ... 4	Jemadar Cadets	10 ... 2	535	567	7	16	2,35,432
	Total	14	Total	18					
1929-30 ...	Cadets	10 ... 3	Jemadar Cadets	17 ... 2	537	569	7	16	2,35,756
	Total	13	Total	19					

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXIV.

Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur Transport Corps.

Year.	Total No. at the commencement of the year.	Recruited and received by transfer during the year.	Died.	Invalided.	Discharged or deserted or transferred during the year.	Total at the end of year.	State Officer.	Indian Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Total.	Animals.	Actual expenditure.
1923-24	592	45	12	4	40	582	3	13	566	582	857	Rs. 4,48,780
1924-25	582	55	4	4	46	583	3	15	565	583	855	4,39,014

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXV.

Strength, Cost and Education of the Police in the Jaipur State, 1929-1930.

Designation.	Number.	Pay.	Cost.	Number able to read and write.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Inspector-General of Police	1	2,500	2,500 0 0	1	
Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	1	600	600 0 0	1	
Superintendent of Police (Special).	1	375	375 0 0	1	
Ditto ...	1	250	250 0 0	1	
Superintendents of Police (Special).	2	200	400 0 0	2	
Superintendents of Police (Local).	2	240	480 0 0	2	
Superintendents of Police (Local.)	2	200	400 0 0	2	
Personal Assistant to I. G. of Police.	1	205	205 0 0	1	
C. I. D. Superintendent ...	1	200	200 0 0	1	
Probationary Superintendent.	1	150	150 0 0	1	
Inspectors ...	3	125	375 0 0	3	
Ditto ...	4	100	400 0 0	4	
Ditto ...	10	90	900 0 0	10	
Sub-Inspectors	13	70	910 0 0	13	
Ditto ...	20	60	1,200 0 0	20	
Ditto ...	49	50	2,450 0 0	48	
Clerks ...	46	...	1,542 12 0	46	Pay ranging from Rs 25 to Rs 84.
Head Constables	28	30	840 0 0		
Ditto ...	39	25	975 0 0	243	
Ditto ...	105	20	2,100 0 0		
Ditto ...	74	15	1,110 0 0		
Constables ...	353	13	4,651 0 0		
Ditto ...	579	12	6,948 0 0	150	
Ditto ...	767	11	8,437 0 0		
Menials ...	16	...	138 8 0	...	Ranging from Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 13.
Jamdar and Chowkidars	245	...	2,541 11 0	...	Ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 17.
Allowances to mounted Police.	303	...	4,050 0 0	...	102 @ Rs. 20 and 201 @ Rs. 10.
Total ...	2,672	...	45,131 15 6		

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX

Abstract

Offences.		Cases.														
		Reported.	Expunged.	Balance.	Not investigated.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as Compounded.	Untraced.	In which accused absconding	In which accused declared lunatic.	Discharged on appeal.	In which accused died while pending.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.
Heinous	1929-30	240	63	177	1	176	55	5	1	49	2	1	30	33
	1928-29	301	40	261	...	261	41	17	4	90	6	1	47	55
Secs. 107, 108 C. P. O.	1929-30	40	...	40	...	40	27	6	7	..
	1928-29	71	...	71	..	71	34	12	...	4	1	20	...
Cattle Thefts	1929-30	511	65	446	3	443	80	29	...	268	26	40
	1928-29	485	45	440	5	435	68	37	..	268	1	31	30
Ordinary Thefts	1929-30	900	153	837	78	759	100	117	...	349	1	..	2	..	41	59
	1928-29	1,000	105	814	92	722	174	74	..	306	6	41	61
Burglary and House break- ing.	1929-30	1,106	126	980	20	460	114	59	...	688	2	27	70
	1928-29	1,021	57	964	38	926	119	70	...	594	7	36	100
Other Offences	1929-30	1,371	220	1,151	10	1,141	390	186	34	147	283	101
	1928-29	1,608	240	1,368	21	1,347	365	273	...	261	9	308	181
Total	1929-30	4,258	627	3,631	112	3,519	856	402	35	1,501	5	...	2	1	414	303
	1928-29	4,495	577	3,918	156	3,762	801	483	4	1,583	30	1	483	377

XXVI.

of Crime.

Persons.												Property.			
Arrested.	Released under Section 102 C. P. C.	Sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as Compounded.	Died.	Declared Lunatic.	Absconding.	Discharged on appeal.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
404	9	371	136	109	2	1	.	5		123	24	Rs a. p. 1,06,015 5 6	Rs. a.. p. 14,615 11 3	104	45
285	.	274	61	13	20	5	.	30		145	11	1,13,919 10 9	30,134 8 6	176	85
100	...	100	61	23		16
86	...	86	48	18	.	.	.	2	.	20
223	2	216	104	65	.	.	.	5		47	5	46,432 5 0	23,000 12 0	433	207
195	...	189	86	72	.	.	.	3		31	6	43,983 14 0	24,922 6 0	425	219
450	9	441	256	120	.	.	.	4	2	63	...	32,021 15 9	4,003 5 3	718	320
374	8	396	213	111	.	.	.	10		42	...	34,473 9 9	9,240 1 3	765	292
255	4	251	151	71	.	.	.	3		29	...	1,02,163 9 6	12,121 14 0	830	172
272	...	239	126	74	.	.	.	15		69	3	1,24,186 0 3	26,616 6 3	807	149
1,684	18	1,603	577	514	100	.	.	41	...	412	63	24,194 9 6	23,945 7 6	94	126
1,932	20	1,877	497	513	.	.	.	20		867	35	9,064 9 9	9,646 10 0	69	53
3,116	42	2,982	1,285	902	102	1	...	58	2	690	92	3,10,827 13 3	81,687 2 0	2,218	370
3,144	28	3,061	1,031	831	20	5	...	80	...	1,174	55	3,25,627 12 6	1,00,579 0 0	2,242	793

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXVII.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1928-29.						1929-30.					
	CONVICT.		UNDER-TRIAL.				CONVICT.		UNDER-TRIAL.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the year.	637	26	85	4	6	758	704	30	85	2	Nil.	821
Admission during the year.	1,256	38	664	47	12	2,017	1,452	29	818	26	33	2,338
Total ..	1,893	64	749	51	18	2,775	2,156	59	903	28	33	3,179
Releases during the year.	1,183	34	663	49	18	1,917	1,419	39	847	24	31	2,300
Deaths during the year...	6	.	1	.	.	7	6	.	1	7
Total ..	1,189	34	664	49	18	1,934	1,425	39	848	24	31	2,307
Number at the end of the year.	704	30	85	2	Nil.	821	731	20	55	4	2	812

(Vide Chapter V.)

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Cost of maintenance of Prisoners in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

			1928-29.		1929-30.	
Daily average population		713-81		818-63
Total cost of feeding prisoners	...	Rs.	38,529-15-6		Rs.	42,900-10-3
Annual average feeding per prisoner	...	"	53-15-8		"	52-6-6
Total cost of clothing prisoners	..	"	5,508-13-3		"	5,948-15-6
Average clothing per prisoner	...	"	7-11-6		"	7-4-3
Total annual expenditure on the Jail	...	"	96,938-13-0		"	1,05,316-15-6
Average cost per prisoner	...	"	135-12-10		"	128-10-5
Annual expenditure on raw materials	...	"	18,452-4-3		"	36,292-15-6
Value of manufactured goods	..	"	44,834-15-9		"	47,050-15-3
Profit	...	"	17,261-0-6		"	24,350 0-6
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factory.				335-23		440-46
Average income per prisoner	...	Rs.	51-7-10		Rs.	50-11-11

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement of Rainfall.

Name of Tahsil.	1929.												1930.												Total.	
	September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.			
	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.		
Jalpur ..	2	85	0	37	0	3	0	34	1	88	5	37	7	32	5	3	30	33
Chaksu ..	1	34	0	57	0	19	1	26	2	48	4	24	2	13	41	
Amber ..	2	10	0	36	0	97	0	88	5	67	7	61	3	59	21	18
Jamwa Ramgarh ..	1	0	1	20	1	10	2	20	7	48	2	83	15	81
Torawati ..	0	39	0	20	1	0	0	20	0	93	2	7	11	86	3	51	20	10
Bairath ..	1	37	0	80	0	18	0	23	2	8	12	22	7	61	24	58
Shekhawati	0	42	0	32	0	37	1	91	11	2	4	20	18	26
Sambhar ..	0	74	1	14	0	71	1	15	2	32	6	19	12	71
Danta Ramgarh ..	0	60	0	28	1	80	1	68	1	23	5	26	4	34	15	19
Mozzamabad ..	1	89	0	32	1	57	1	50	0	87	3	4	0	19
Malpura ..	0	75	0	50	1	1	1	67	2	55	7	35	4	32	18	38
Toda Rai Singh ..	0	79	0	12	0	77	1	9	1	46	6	9	1	66	12	28
Niwai ..	2	21	0	60	1	30	1	77	4	16	7	81	3	51	21	36
Hindaun ..	1	85	0	60	0	71	0	11	8	38	7	93	19	78
Walghat ..	1	16	0	60	0	92	0	20	2	4	10	21	7	36	22	33
Ghonsla ..	2	85	0	59	0	85	1	24	9	68	10	78	25	79
Mahwa ..	1	10	0	34	0	67	0	63	1	19	14	3	7	43	25	29
Toda Bhim ..	1	11	0	50	1	20	0	12	0	77	11	9	8	0	22	79

(Vide Chapter VI).

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement of Rainfall.—(concluded).

Name of Tahsil.	1929.						1930.						Total.														
	September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.			March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.			
	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.		In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.		
Gangapur	1	44	0	57	1	17	0	94	6	94	4	72	15	78	
Wazirpur	1	9	1	30	1	82	8	96	3	92	18	79	
Nadmutl	0	60	0	65	0	75	1	53	12	62	4	10	20	45	
Bimanwas	3	94	0	68	1	16	2	22	3	32	5	11	18	43	
S. Madhopur	2	25	0	23	0	78	2	23	12	30	13	80	37	65
Khandar	2	69	0	20	0	58	0	80	2	80	8	74	7	74	23	55
Bonli ...	2	66	0	70	0	72	1	5	2	18	7	35	1	32	19	28
Velarna	2	80	0	42	0	75	0	73	2	19	5	30	5	86	18	5
Dausa...	0	25	0	46	0	51	0	16	0	10	0	57	3	53	10	95	3	30	19	83
Lalsot	2	68	0	50	1	10	0	30	2	68	5	50	5	20	17	86
Baswa	1	70	1	11	0	35	2	31	1	30	19	98	3	73	31	27
Sikrai	4	35	0	77	0	90	0	20	1	35	18	61	1	97	31	5
Kot Kasim	2	0	0	-19	0	61	1	61	3	12	25	37	6	17	39	10	

(Vide Chapter VI).

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Eastern Circle in 1929-30.

Name of Cattle.	Niz. Hindan.	Niz. Pansa.	Niz. Sawai Madhopur.	Niz. Gangapur.	Niz. Kot Qasim.	Total.
Bulls	338	89	105	170	24	726
Bullocks	17,474	17,827	18,833	23,830	3,035	80,999
Cows	18,898	17,120	31,205	32,317	4,406	1,03,946
He-buffaloes	612	1,279	716	650	18	3,275
She-buffaloes	19,595	9,350	20,967	55,331	3,987	1,09,230
Calves	13,358	5,706	9,396	9,256	3,355	41,071
Sheep	10,251	9,909	7,762	7,595	401	35,918
Goats	21,197	21,916	57,094	28,223	772	1,29,202
Horses and Ponies	783	652	567	560	140	2,702
Asses and Mules	2,419	6,365	2,220	2,039	292	13,335
Camels	637	816	493	290	191	2,427
Ploughs	8,306	7,848	7,443	10,600	1,461	35,658
Carts	1,184	7,870	2,798	2,713	371	14,936

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Western Circle, in 1929-30.

Name of Cattle.	Niz. S. Jaipur.	Niz. Amber.	Niz. Malpura.	Niz. Torawati.	Niz. Sambhar.	Total.
Bulls	255	375	1,128	150	210	2,118
Bullocks	22,650	20,228	20,148	29,779	7,735	1,00,540
Cows	29,150	48,668	69,280	9,175	8,050	1,64,323
Calves	14,900	5,220	8,728	2,600	1,715	33,163
He-buffaloes	762	815	1,418	205	245	3,445
She-buffaloes	12,575	26,168	25,026	2,325	2,765	69,859
Sheep	24,300	32,325	65,099	24,000	12,100	1,57,824
Goats	24,200	75,300	72,242	22,500	8,850	2,03,092
Horses and Ponies	341	725	734	300	321	2,421
Asses and Mules	5,760	4,110	1,452	1,480	941	13,743
Camels	225	1,098	289	1,205	393	3,210
Ploughs	14,300	15,610	12,920	13,740	2,509	59,079
Carts	3,050	3,560	5,530	2,085	847	15,072

APPENDIX XXXI.

Prices of Food grains in Jaipur City.

Food grains.	1929.					1930.							Average per month
	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	
	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	
Wheat ...	6 11	6 12	6 13	6 11	7 0	7 10	8 1	8 10	8 15	9 10	10 7	10 6	8 7
Barley .	8 8	8 5	8 8	8 9	8 15	10 6	11 2	12 4	11 6	12 2	13 2	13 2	10 9
Jowar	8 6	8 8	8 12	9 6	9 10	10 6	11 0	11 5	10 9	10 5	10 9	11 11	10 1
Bajra ...	7 7	8 0	8 9	8 1	8 9	9 2	9 8	10 0	9 12	9 7	10 12	11 9	9 1
Milzo ...	8 1	8 12	9 6	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 14	11 11	10 12	10 2	11 6	12 11	10 6

(Vide Chapter VI.)

APPENDIX XXXII.

Receipts of the Customs Department.

Serial No.	Name of the Commodity.	1928-29.	1929-30.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Gur Shakkar	34,208 6 6	34,334 10 0	
2	Sugar	71,828 10 9	79,072 3 9	
3	Ghee	75,212 2 3	1,30,360 9 0	
4	Til-seeds and Country Oil	44,844 6 6	13,600 6 6	
5	Hides and Skins (Tanned and Untanned).	22,953 13 9	22,560 0 0	
6	Iron	25,350 10 0	21,043 5 9	
7	Gold	1,743 15 0	799 10 6	
8	Silver	11,522 7 0	17,766 4 3	
9	Cotton ginned	23,938 12 6	61,313 4 3	
10	Cotton unginned	20,917 1 0	12,930 9 9	
11	Wool	20,682 14 6	17,842 6 0	
12	Cloth Fine	2,16,563 6 0	2,19,051 11 0	
13	Coarse Cloth with Ropes and Tapes	1,397 14 0	1,932 12 0	
14	Foreign Yarn	14,648 14 6	12,902 7 9	
15	Cattle	25,722 4 0	44,633 12 3	
16	Goat, Sheep, etc.	25,169 4 0	27,348 7 0	
17	Kiranas	40,921 16 9	37,777 4 3	
18	Rice	52,809 4 3	50,560 11 9	
19	Zira	2,85,228 14 0	3,40,526 13 0	
20	Khara	15,154 5 6	9,237 2 0	
21	Cotton-seeds and Oil-cakes	4,699 5 3	4,421 11 3	
22	Babul Bark	5,632 7 9	5,000 13 9	
23	Fire Wood	11,772 10 0	9,802 4 9	
24	Coal	12,637 12 3	10,336 3 3	
25	Manihari	63,825 8 0	68,753 6 6	
26	Grain 1st Class	9,988 5 9	
27	Grain 2nd Class	16,705 14 3	
28	Kerosene Oil in Tins and Bulk	24,054 0 3	25,376 15 3	
	Total	11,79,601 2 0	13,31,760 3 0	
	Income from other smaller heads	1,05,098 11 0	1,58,879 13 9	
	Income from other sources	45,260 1 0	48,237 11 9	
	GRAND TOTAL	13,31,559 14 0	15,38,886 12 6	

Roads in the Jaipur State.

Name of Road.	From	To	Metalled Length.		Unmetalled Length.		Total Length.		Remarks
			M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	M.	Fur.	
Ajmer Road ...	Sanganer Gate (Jaipur) ...	State Boundary	52	1	52	1	
Agra Road ...	Do. ...	Do.	75	5	75	5	
Banauwas F. W. Road ...	11th mile Gangapur Lalot Road	Banauwas	3	6	3	6	
Baronda Khundar Fair Weather Road	Baronda ...	Khundar	10	1	10	1	
Basl Link Road ...	16th mile, Agra Road ...	Basl Ry. station	1	1	1	1	
Bhankri Quarry Road ...	3½th mile, Agra Road	Bhankri Quarry	1	6	1	6	
Bandikui Road ...	Bandikui Station ...	Medhoganj Bazar	...	3½	3½	
Chatsau Link Road ...	26th mile, Tonk Road ...	Chatsau Railway Station	3	3	...	
City & Suburbs Road ..	Within city and Suburbs	Includes Bazar	23	7	23	7	
Durgapura Bund Road ...	6th mile, Tonk Road	Durgapura Bund	...	2	...	5½	...	7½	
Dausa Sawai Madhopur Road	Dausa	Sawai Madhopur	53	...	11	...	64	...	
Dausa Dagotha Sainthal Fair Weather Road.	32nd mile, Agra Road	Dagota	3	3	12	7	16	3	
Gangapur Dharothi Fair Weather Road.	Gangapur ...	Dharothi	27	...	27	...	
Gangapur Lalot Fair Weather Road.	Do. ...	Lalot	26	...	26	...	
Gangapur Rv. Station Link Road ...	Gangapur Railway Station	Town	...	6	6	
Kawa Sarak Jaipur ...	14th mile, Ajmer Road	Road from Residency to Raunbagh	1	1	1	1	
Hindaun R. S. Link Road	Hindaun Railway Station	32nd mile, Mandwar Karauli Road	...	3	3	
Hindaun City Road ...	31th mile, Mandwar Karauli Road	Hindaun City	...	3	3	
Hindaun Gangapur Fair Weather Road.	Hindaun ...	Gangapur	1	...	22	4	23	1	

(Vide Chapter VIII).

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Receipts of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Heads.	1924-25	1923-24.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) SERVICE HEADS.		
1. Land Revenue	31,76,501 12 9	53,67,001 12 6
2. Tribute	6,27,919 12 6	6,83,115 2 0
3. Matmi	1,23,319 4 9	1,14,345 8 6
4. Customs... ..	13,34,801 11 1	15,42,591 0 0
5. Excise	5,61,232 14 0	5,97,865 6 6
6. Forests	65,560 5 6	67,748 15 6
7. Stamps	3,50,979 6 9	4,34,142 4 6
8. Railways	4,88,013 10 7	4,83,204 1 0
9. Salt	8,88,741 8 0	8,39,172 13 6
10. Interest	22,37,122 14 0	22,14,310 5 1
11. Post Office	33,903 11 3	37,093 10 6
12. Mint	6,915 7 9	6,293 13 9
13. Courts of Law	62,513 9 0	67,356 12 2
14. Jails	75,764 14 0	82,449 4 3
15. Police	4,245 9 6	5,134 0 0
16. Public Works Department	72,472 8 6	1,03,194 6 4
17. Mines	80,012 3 0	79,931 4 3
18. Electricity	1,63,781 14 3	2,13,760 8 5
19. Scientific, Industrial & Miscellaneous ..	72,788 15 2	85,745 15 6
20. Military	53,433 8 9	42,220 13 3
21. Bakshikhana Jagir	6,50,779 13 0	8,03,940 9 0
22. Municipality	61,672 13 3	92,360 2 11
23. Karkhanejat	42,758 6 6	30,826 2 6
24. Miscellaneous	1,68,964 12 4	3,03,134 13 7
Total (Service Heads)	1,19,03,993 6 2	1,43,01,947 9 6
(b) DEBT HEADS.		
Investment	5,05,231 0 11
Deposits	4,10,642 2 11	6,16,077 4 2½
Advances	14,01,999 11 7½	13,17,833 7 8½
Transfer from Reserve Treasury	90,997 0 0	...
Total (Debt Heads)	19,06,624 14 6½	24,39,146 12 10
Total Service and Debt Heads including exchange	1,38,10,618 4 8½	1,67,41,094 6 4
Opening Balance	58,84,480 12 3	32,20,072 15 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,76,95,099 0 11½	1,99,61,167 6 1

(Vide Chapter VIII.)

APPENDIX XXXV.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State.

Name of Major Heads.	1928-29.	1929-30.
(a) SERVICE HEADS.		
1. Refunds	Rs. a. p. 23,095 7 6	Rs. a. p. 30,804 10 3
2. Assignment and Compensation	41,649 12 0	45,389 1 6
3. Land Revenue... ..	8,05,798 15 9	9,10,178 12 3
4. Customs	1,50,031 13 9	1,60,212 0 0
5. Excise	62,355 8 3	64,626 5 10
6. Forests	36,809 12 0	52,263 1 3
7. Post Office	37,201 7 3	35,732 3 6
8. Mint	5,871 1 9	8,045 8 9
9. General Administration	5,64,233 4 4	5,85,429 8 7
10. Law and Justice	2,67,494 8 0	2,78,811 12 2
11. Registration	2,566 11 9	2,916 14 6
12. Jails	1,49,081 11 5	1,68,082 0 4
13. Police	6,93,034 9 9	6,99,204 8 4
14. Education	3,51,018 9 0	4,17,777 4 8
15. Medical	2,38,104 1 4	2,47,034 9 9
16. Municipality	1,74,568 2 6	1,90,593 11 6
17. Palace	7,12,637 9 8	5,58,005 8 10
18. Military	18,40,432 11 3	19,43,984 2 9
19. Pensions	2,03,000 0 3	2,74,942 11 6
20. Charity	2,89,541 5 9	3,03,396 1 6
21. Public Works Department	27,42,131 8 6	33,71,241 1 2
22. Mines	33,219 13 0	36,164 10 9
23. Railways	10,445 5 6	32,807 13 1
24. Irrigation	2,80,255 8 3	2,13,337 15 6
25. Electricity	1,61,902 6 9	1,84,639 14 2
26. Scientific, Industrial and Miscellaneous Works.	1,03,996 4 4	80,833 1 6
27. Government Tribute	1,00,070 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
28. Karkhanejat	7,53,792 0 9	7,16,670 4 9
29. Rozindars	1,10,189 3 9	1,08,502 14 9
30. Vakalats	36,024 9 9	36,159 14 0
31. Miscellaneous	5,03,153 7 3	87,430 9 7
Total (Service Heads)	1,18,76,517 13 3	1,22,46,222 8 0
(b) DEBT HEADS.		
Deposits	3,26,937 8 0	5,59,836 9 3½
Advances	12,34,497 5 5½	7,56,816 1 10½
Capital Expenditure	2,49,022 1 6	19,44,661 14 5
Investment	7,83,081 5 0	...
Total (Debt Heads)	25,93,508 3 11½	32,61,314 9 7
Total (Service and Debt Heads)	1,44,75,026 1 2½	1,55,07,536 12 7
Closing Balance	33,20,072 15 9	44,53,630 9 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,76,95,099 0 11½	1,99,61,167 6 1

(Vide Chapter IX.)

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Statement showing in door and out door patients, operations performed and expenditure incurred in medical institutions, Jaipur, during 1929-30.

No.	Names of Dispensaries and Hospitals.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED					RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS.					REMARKS.	
		Out-patients		In-patients	Cured.	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died.	Remaining	Expenditure	Operations.		
1	Mayo Hospital	Jalpur	..	63,116	5,010	3,181	1,169	769	213	276	84,862	1,514	
2	Palace Dispensary	Do.	..	6,015	.				.	.	8,441	110	
3	Jantar do.	Do.	..	14,670						.	3,238	514	
4	Parani Basti do.	Do.	..	37,701		3,834	1,701	
5	Motikatra do.	Do.	..	29,625	3,688	1,403	
6	Lansdowne Hospital	Do.	..	7,792	3,915	387	
7	Transport Corps Hospital	Do.	..	3,407	355	322	11	3	3	12	..	211	
8	1st Infantry Hospital	Do.	..	2,251	189	168	10	2	2	7	2,952	89	
9	Jalpur Lancers do.	Do.	..	5,701	190	137	13	6	6	6	4,378	101	
10	Central Jail Dispensary	Do.	66	51	1		8	6	6,199	65	
11	Lunatic Asylum do.	Do.	.	..	106	21		3	3	77	1,86		
12	Amber Dispensary	..	.	1,562	36	23	4	1	2,334	203	
13	Bandikui do.	..	.	10,123	53	25	7	21	2,319	276	
14	Batrach do.	..	.	7,032	12	27	10	1	..	1	1,511	391	
15	Haswa do.	..	.	1,850	1	..	1		.	..	375	91	
16	Chakau do.	..		8,201	8	1	2	2		..	1,919	255	
17	Choma Thikana Dispensary		.	10,492	23	17	6			..	1,627	102	
18	Chirawa "eth" do.			11,124	100	87	8		1	1	3,111	1,216	
19	Daus do.	10,146	141	116	16	2	3	1	1,316	632	

20	Gangapur	do.	10,090	65	41	9	13	1	1	1,964	443
21	Hindaun	do.	12,260	56	54	...	1	1	...	4,415	760
22	Itinerating Dispensary Khetri	974
23	Jhunjhunu Dispensary	8,071	52	38	8	1	5	...	4,447	345
24	Khetri Thikana do.	19,814	328	234	42	26	6	50	10,143	1,444
25	Kotputli do. do.	14,749	70	41	8	14	3	4	3,250	458
26	Khandar do.	6,029	16	13	2	1,780	297
27	Lalsot do.	6,495	19	13	1	5	1,837	457
28	Kot Kasim do.	4,654	6	2	2	2	1,892	180
29	Malpura do.	6,027	18	9	8	...	1	...	2,495	298
30	Mohwa Dispensary	9,364	41	25	8	7	...	1	2,647	432
31	Mandawa Seth's Dispensary	5,921	398
32	Malarna do.	3,920	1,165	127
33	Newai do.	7,168	17	12	...	4	1	...	1,907	339
34	Nim-ka-Thana do.	8,743	79	48	10	14	4	3	3,085	669
35	Nawalgarh Thikana do.	6,461	37	22	6	7	...	2	2,559	400
36	Sawai Madhopur do.	9,495	36	29	3	2	2	...	2,280	471
37	Sambhar do.	13,962	94	91	1	1	1	...	5,139	751
38	Sanganer do.	6,748	20	15	3	2	1,922	387
39	Sri Madhopur do.	7,817	22	12	7	2	...	1	2,600	288
40	Sikar Thikane do.	12,884	89	67	16	1	5	...	3,205	959
41	Samode do.	3,861	3	2	...	1	1,378	159
42	Toda Rai Singh do.	2,873	13	9	1	3	2,088	312
43	Toda Bhim do.	2,351	372	15
44	Uniara Thikana do.	5,314	26	13	9	1	3	...	1,606	303
Total					4,26,138	8,026	4,997	1,404	925	279	421	2,09,158	23,394

(Vide Chapter X.)

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Expenditure on Education.

Head of Expenditure.	SALARIES.					Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Laboratory.	Library and Furniture.	Scholarships and Prizes.	Examination charges.	Games.	Miscellaneous.	Non-recurring.	Total.
	Year.	Officials.	Clerks.	Mentals.	Allowance.										
Direction and Inspection	{ 1928-29	Ra. 19,801	Ra. 4,260	Ra. 2,001	Ra. 651	Ra. 4,466	Ra. 1,602	Ra. ...	Ra. ...	Ra. ...	Ra. ...	Ra. ...	Ra. 510	Ra. ...	Ra. 33,290
	{ 1929-30	28,962	6,233	1,820	2,400	6,175	2,241	1,866	...	49,687
Maharaja's College	{ 1928-29	55,401	2,011	1,025	751	...	623	3,800	1,167	4,338	1,110	...	71,226
	{ 1929-30	54,005	2,823	2,218	624	131	725	3,939	1,700	780	901	3,690	71,293
High and Middle Schools	{ 1928-29	42,578	450	2,807	768	...	535	181	364	3,009	50,662
	{ 1929-30	56,187	1,105	3,129	270	...	657	676	2,189	477	143	3,235	67,127
Sanakrit College and School	{ 1928-29	17,037	533	721	1,548	...	354	...	140	1,917	830	1,089	24,223
	{ 1929-30	17,865	686	778	1,045	...	355	651	108	1,530	776	495	24,298
Girls' Schools	{ 1928-29	11,872	523	1,403	633	...	304	...	100	903	810	1,500	18,115
	{ 1929-30	12,355	554	1,608	403	...	502	...	100	2,035	4,527	1,355	23,380
District Schools	{ 1928-29	63,144	...	1,890	1,634	...	3,579	...	3,493	2,157	...	250	791	...	79,934
	{ 1929-30	77,572	...	1,579	676	...	4,913	...	8,339	2,009	...	1,042	1,812	...	97,942
Miscellaneous	{ 1928-29	3,244	626	5,439	1,793	1,353	4,836	...	17,316
	{ 1929-30	120	...	130	7,145	7,803	1,429	1,800	...	20,617
Aid to Pathshalas	{ 1928-29	19,658	...	19,658
	{ 1929-30	21,680	...	21,680
Normal School	{ 1928-29	6,674	356	708	1,120	6,600	15,458
	{ 1929-30	...	360	752	931	8,645	537	11,216
Total	{ 1928-29	2,22,891	8,177	11,545	6,646	4,466	8,047	3,981	5,270	24,353	1,793	1,408	28,545	2,538	3,20,912
	{ 1929-30	2,46,056	13,918	11,934	5,418	6,306	10,314	5,026	12,435	22,583	7,803	2,471	33,405	9,312	3,67,051

Class of Institution.	Years.	Under State Management.				Under Private Management.				Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Total number of Institutions.	Total number of scholars on roll at the end of the year.
		Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.					
Maharaja's College	1928-29	1	457	390	307	1	21	21	21	2	478
...	1929-30	1	452	393	334	1	54	18	17	2	508
Sanakrit College and School	1928-29	1	386	375	272	5	305	282	265	6	691
...	1929-30	1	422	381	280	5	315	290	255	6	787
Secondary Schools Anglo-Vernacular.	1928-29	5	1,515	1,397	1,253	23	5,197	4,039	4,039	28	6,712
...	1929-30	5	1,587	1,460	1,265	23	5,310	4,949	4,015	28	6,807
Secondary Schools Vernacular	1928-29	25	3,079	2,918	2,314	2	216	215	210	27	3,295
...	1929-30	25	3,441	3,075	2,411	2	185	168	151	27	3,628
Secondary Schools for Girls	1928-29	1	247	246	149	4	493	512	349	5	742
...	1929-30	1	299	199	185	4	501	505	339	5	800
Sanakrit Pathshalas	1928-29	1	25	25	25	67	1,175	1,150	1,090	58	1,200
...	1929-30	1	21	20	18	58	1,206	1,246	1,185	58	1,317
A.-V. Primary Schools for boys	1928-29	2	219	200	149	59	4,790	3,963	3,749	61	5,093
...	1929-30	2	243	236	170	66	5,726	5,533	4,533	68	5,969
Vernacular Primary Schools for boys.	1928-29	113	5,310	5,306	4,359	143	4,247	4,074	3,314	256	9,557
...	1929-30	186	6,103	6,049	4,470	150	4,632	4,388	3,675	292	10,735
Night Schools	1928-29	7	92	90	71	1	33	30	25	8	135
...	1929-30	7	87	72	48	2	30	48	26	9	117
Vernacular Primary Schools for girls.	1928-29	6	236	225	160	20	1,236	1,192	922	35	1,463
...	1929-30	11	397	380	310	30	1,430	1,283	1,055	41	1,827
Technical Schools (Schools of Art).	1928-29	1	145	151	93	3	142	120	104	4	287
...	1929-30	1	206	183	127	2	71	65	68	3	277
Training Schools for boys	1928-29	1	42	37	36	1	42
...	1929-30	1	40	40	38	1	40
Training Schools for girls	1928-29
...	1929-30	1	14	..	12	1	14
Indigenous Schools Advanced	1928-29	133	3,962
...	1929-30	161	4,980
Indigenous Schools Elementary	1928-29	148	3,928
...	1929-30	116	7,714
Total	1928-29	164	11,753	11,360	9,178	327	17,847	16,948	14,116	281	7,290	5,909	772	35,890
	1929-30	193	13,312	12,501	9,657	349	19,550	18,493	15,319	277	7,714	6,994	819	40,576

(Vide Chapter XI.)

APPENDIX XXXIX.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

	1928-29.			1929-30.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	No. of posts.	Income.	Expenditure.	No. of posts.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Bera Khawas Chelan (His Highness' personal attendants) ..	30	45,922	348	36	45,611	347
(2) Bera Naqqarohian (Drummers)	3,639	38	...	4,129	38
(3) Bera Purbian (Guards over Palace gates)	15,714	156	...	15,492	156
(4) Bera Shagird Pesha (Messenger Staff, e.g. Chobdars, Dhalets, Harkaras, etc.)	35,478	293	...	35,322	288
(5) Guniyan Khana (Department of Music)	24,622	99	...	24,075	99
(6) Khana Rasorah (State Kitchen) ...	1,390	29,100	99	884	31,200	99
(7) Modi Khana (Department for the supply of foodstuffs, etc.) ...	17,221	18,501	15	4,932	27,815	15
(8) Falki Khana (Department for the supply of palanquins, etc., for State use)	5,153	44	...	4,134	44
(9) Pothi Khana (Palace Library containing books, old manuscripts, paintings and photographs)	3,943	30	...	4,543	30
(10) Bath Khana (Department for the supply of chariots and bullock-conveyances for State use) ...	112	38,382	112	112	35,825	112
(11) Sileh Khana (State Armoury) ...	234	5,335	29	1,144	5,093	29

